APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,599—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
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Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th Apr.
BL	GANGES.....	3206	800	T. J. Alderton.....	3rd May
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th "
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th "
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell.....	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule ...	11th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E Stewart.....	9th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA.....	2955	500	W. J. Webber..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th Apr.
ROHILLA.....	3511	600	M. de Horne.....	9th May.
CORONDEL...	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, its. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
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MANILLA.....	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the	7th May, 1889.

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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
bAMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa.....	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	300	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,530	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	G. Mariani	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
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J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL...	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th April 1889
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3337	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	29th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and as every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
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PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1889. Agents.

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THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 4th proximo.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to
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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
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THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
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For Dhobi's Itch.
For Ringworm.
Cures all Skin Affections.
Per jar, Annas 8.
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Rs. 24 per dozen.

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Is a rich Mellow Whisky whose qualities are due to age alone.
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The product of the best Distillery in Scotland.
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This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
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The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
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The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.
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A safe and Wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.
Rs. 21-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

"TEAK" "MAPLE" "RUSSETT" **FASHIONABLE** Rs. 9-4.
"PEKOE" "SNUFF" "MANILLA" **"BROWN" FELT HATS.**
ELASTIC, LIGHT AND DURABLE.
HOAR & CO., { HATTERS. } BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.
LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
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A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

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450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" Do.	Rs. 65.

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Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."
The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."
The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

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Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

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FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

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CHEAP LITERATURE.
THOUSANDS OF VOLUMES TO SELECT FROM.

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There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs.	41	0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs.	41	0
Napier Johnstone	"	28	8	" 3 " "	"	36	0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.				" less old 2 " "	"	33	0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	"	26	0	" young 1 " "	"	30	0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	"	26	0	Dubois Lizee & Co. ..... } Prices on application.			
Glentromie	"	23	8	Boutelleau & Co. ..... } Louis Bechade & Co. ..... }			

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.
We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

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Of every description,
PHILLIPS & Co., Limited,
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OUR SPECIALITE
SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THURSDAY NEXT, 9 P. M.,
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BY THE CELEBRATED CONJUROR,
PANDYA HEERJEE MADHAVJEE OF JAMNAGAR,
Who had the honour to perform before H. E. Lord Reay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. H. the Gackwar, and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, &c.
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, Annas 12, and Annas 8.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor .....MR. H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHTS OF
BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.
ARLINE..... MISS GRACIE PLAISTED.
THADDEUS..... MR. CHAS. HARDING.
SATURDAY, 27.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY OF
LA PERICHOLE.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
OVERTURE AT 9 P. M.
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BY
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, a desirable BUNGALOW, at Khandala. Rent—Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to
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BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depot No. 27, Hummum Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
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By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889
POPULAR EDITION
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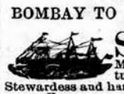

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1. To Adopt the Council's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for 1887 and 1888.
2. To Elect Office-bearers.
3. To Appoint an Auditor.
4. To Adopt a Resolution recording the deep regret of the members of the Association at the death of John Bright, and their sense of the value of the service he rendered to India, and the esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community.
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WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
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If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India.
REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.
"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."
N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.
PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST LANDED a Brand New English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of [illegible]bury.
Circular-fronted, Miniature Broughams by [illegible] of Lowestoft.
A Pair of Black Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to Harness and Saddle, 5 years old, 15 hands high.
One Black Hungarian Horse, broken to single and double harness, very quiet to ride, and suitable as a charger, up to weight, 5 years old, 15-1 hands high.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Pair of Dun Color Pegu Ponies with a T-cart and set of Double Harness.
And One Chesnut Country-bred Horse, quiet to ride, goes well, to be sold off at a moderate price, the property of the HON'BLE MR. J. B. RICHEY, C.S., C.S.I.
Apply to
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NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Presidency Association, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Loodiana (s), from Calcutta and Coast; Oriental (s), Marmagoa; Amana (s), Cardiff; Peveril (s), Cardiff; Simla (s), Calcutta; Hindoo (s), Mandvie; and River Indus (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee; and Glen Caladh Tower (s), Antwerp.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 20th April shows a decrease of Rs. 1,62,378 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur and Jask, close at Karachi to-day (Thursday) the 25th instant, at 11-30 a. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Sutlej will be closed at the General Post Office this day at 4 p. m., and not yesterday, as was erroneously inserted.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Ataka and the s.s. Oriental entered the dock on Tuesday and yesterday respectively; the s.s. Bothwell Castle, the s.s. Karoon, and the s.s. Knight Errant left it on Tuesday.

A BANIA SOLICITOR.—Mr. Motilal Dalpatram Desai, B.A., LL.B., the son of the late Mr. Dalpatram Vakeel, has passed his solicitor's examination this year. Mr. Motilal Desai is a native of Ankleshwar, and is probably the first Gurjar Bania who has passed this examination.

RAHANUMAI MAZDYASHNAN SUBHA.—A public meeting will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at 6 o'clock, when Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhai Bharucha will deliver his third lecture in Guzerati on "Prayers." The presence of Zoroastrian ladies and gentlemen is solicited on the occasion.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—Mr. Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal has invited the Tikait Maharaja Shri Goverdhunlalji of Nath Dwara to his bungalow tomorrow afternoon, when the Maharaja has kindly consented to distribute prizes to the students of the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College.

SMALL CAUSE COURT VACATION.—This court will be closed for the summer vacation from Monday, the 20th May, to Sunday, the 9th June, both days inclusive. The Small Cause Court will also be closed on the 10th and the 11th June for the Pentecost Holidays.

MUSIC.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Overture.....French Comedy.....Keler Bila.
Quadrille ...New Promenade.....Coote.
Fantasia ...The Rose of Castille .....Balfe.
Valse .....Gloire de Dijou .....Enos Andrew.
Mazurka ...Ein Liebesduo .....Faust.
Galop .....Carillon .. ..Leutner.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE.—A heap of coal belonging to Messrs. Fischer and Company, lying on the Port Trust Estate, Frere Bunder, was found to be on fire at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. On the alarm being given by telephone, the Byculla, Pydownee, and the Fort steam fire-engines repaired to the scene, but they were not worked, as the Parel manual fire-engine, which preceded the steam engines, was found sufficient to cope with the fire. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Byramjee Bezanjee, a shopkeeper at Poona, who arrived here on Tuesday morning and was staying with his sister at 3rd Marine Lane, reported to the police that at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning he left his sister's house, requesting his sister to send his box on to Colaba. The box was accordingly sent at 4 p.m. the same day by one Rama Cooshna, and at about 9 p. m., on complainant examining the box, he found the lock had been broken open and Rs. 310 in currency notes stolen therefrom Rama was thereupon given in charge of the police.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Ganba Gungaram, aged 20 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Mahaluxmee Mill. Early yesterday morning he along with a fellow-labourer was going along Chinch Bunder Road to his work, when he was run over by a cart and rendered unconscious. The deceased, who on examination, was found to have sustained serious injury to his head, was removed to the hospital, where he died within two hours after the occurrence. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ROBBING A GIRL.—Cassinath Narayen, a hawker of books, was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. Ryan with stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 2, from a girl named Peelah, aged 7 years, while she was lying asleep in the compound of her parents' house at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road on Tuesday night last. Accused, a lad about 18 years of age, was seen about midnight moving about in the compound near the place. The theft being reported to the police, the accused was arrested, and on being questioned at once produced the article from the bath-room of his house, where he had concealed it. Pleading guilty to the charge he said he was under the influence of liquor at the time. This being his first offence, the magistrate sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Govindjee Morarjee, a godown-keeper in the service of a merchant named Ludha Dhorajee, was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Shewshunker Govindrow, the acting third Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of fifteen bags of betel-nut, valued at Rs. 400, the property of his master. Ludha Dhorajee, who has his godown for storage of goods at Mandvie, reported to the police on Monday last that on taking an inventory of the bags of betel-nut stored in his godown he found 15 bags short. He suspected his godown-keeper (the accused), who, on being called to account for the same could not render a satisfactory explanation for the shortness of the goods. The police upon enquiry traced the stolen property to the possession of four different shop-keepers, to whom the accused had sold the bags of nuts on credit. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIAL GATHERING.—A social gathering took place on Easter Monday on the grounds of the Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Victoria Gardens, at which about seventy people sat down to tea, and at the concert which followed about double that number attended. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable, not only on account of the excellent programme provided, but also to its taking place in the open air, which made it very pleasant indeed. Mr. J. Barnett, who appeared for the first time before a Bombay audience, sang two songs, "Balaclava" and "The Village Blacksmith," besides helping with an amusing recitation and reading, Mr. Graveston contributed to the evening's entertainment by singing "Tom Bowling." Miss M. Graham and her brother gave a pianoforte and violin duet, while Miss Graham and Captain Mathews rendered similar service. Mr. T. Redmayne sang "Before the Shrine" and "Shipwrecked." Mr. A. Stewart gave a reading from Max Adeler, and Mr. W. S. Shaw sang a song entitled "Madaliene" expressive of devotion to an absent loved one. Many wishes were expressed that similar entertainments might be held in the future, and in response thereto it is in contemplation to hold another concert in May at the time of the full moon.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. The Rev. M. B. Fuller will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A BRUTAL MURDER WITH SWORDS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KUSHA BIN BALU AND MOTIA BIN BHORJI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who convicted the accused of causing the death of one Raghu bin Deojee at Ambegaon on the 26th January last and sentenced them to be hanged. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused and Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the Crown.

The case was one which, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, presented many difficulties. On the point whether Raghu was killed or not, there was the evidence of two witnesses, who deposed to the condition of the corpse. Two other witnesses spoke to the wounds on the body, and Bapu, a professional witness, stated that there were six or eight wounds caused apparently with an instrument for cutting; and that one of these wounds on the back of the neck, by which the spinal cord was severed, was, in his opinion, the cause of death. The position of that wound negatived the theory that it was self-inflicted. The accused had made confessions, and there was also the evidence of accomplices to whom a pardon had been tendered. Each of the prisoners stated that he was present on the occasion of the murder; that he had been solicited by the other to go and render assistance; that he refused for a long time and eventually went under compulsion; that he was provided with a weapon by the other; that he was near enough to see the other go to the house of the murdered man, heard his name called out, and sat by while the act was done, and that he returned with the other, who told him that the business had been accomplished. One of the accomplices described how the two accused compelled him and one Hari by force to accompany them, how the accused encountered the deceased on the threshing-floor, how the boy and one Deojee were sent off on pretence of bringing provisions, and how the accused then attacked the deceased with their swords, how the deceased cried out, and how the two accused came away and said the business had been accomplished. The swords and a gun were produced in court. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and the Sessions Judge sentenced them to be hanged.

Their lordships, considering all the circumstances of the case, commuted the sentence of death to that of transportation for life.

A BOY MURDERED FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALAYA BIN NINGAPPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who convicted the accused of committing the murder of a boy named Parabhu, aged eight years, for the sake of his ornaments, and sentenced him to death. Mr. G. K. Deshmookh appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were stated by the accused in his confession to the committing magistrate. On a Friday in February last he finished his work and started to go to a shop. The complainant and his child lived in the same house with the accused. He went straight to the shop and did not notice whether the child had followed him. As the accused found the shop was closed, he turned back and noticed that the boy Parabhu was following him. No conversation took place between him and the child, but as soon as he saw the lad the thought occurred to him, and he asked the child to follow him to Khundoba's tank without in any way touching his body. When they arrived at the tank, the accused, followed by the boy, entered the bed of the tank, which was partly dry. Accused took off a pair of *kadis* from the lad's wrists, placed them in his *dhotur*, and went on to the margin of the water. The boy followed him, and the accused lifted him up, and flinging him into the water, turned his back without seeing whether the boy at all came up to the surface of the water. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to be hanged.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY AND A COMMON JURY.)

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.

Rowjee Wamanjee Cadam, a domestic servant, who is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a mill hand named Rama Vittoo and his two wives, Kooshee and Oodia, was again placed in the dock for trial yesterday.

Kooshee and Oodia corroborated their husband's evidence given yesterday as to the assault. Oodia said she had previously had a quarrel with the prisoner on account of his having used bad language towards her. Rama Bhatoo, a neighbour, who was attracted to the scene by the cries of the complainants, said that on seeing the prisoner standing with a hatchet in his hand he disarmed him. He then gave information to the police of the assault.

The prisoner, in answer to his Lordship, said he had not committed the assault.

The jury pronounced a unanimous verdict of guilty.

CHARGE OF THEFT.

Nundlal and Suleiman Ibrahim were then placed on their trial, the former on a charge of stealing twenty-five bundles of yarn, belonging to the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, and the latter on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Robertson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Russell represented the second accused.

The case for the prosecution, as laid before the jury by Mr. Robertson, was briefly as follows:—The first accused was employed as a night-watchman in the company's mill, and as such he had charge of the keys of the different doors of the mill. Some time back stock was taken of the property of the mill, when a number of bundles of yarn was found missing. Enquiry being made, the missing bundles of yarn were found in the possession of the accused. The second accused had attempted to get rid of these bundles by selling them to a weaver. The prisoner had also asked one of his neighbours, Shaik Chand, to take charge of these bundles some time before his premises were searched by the police.

Three witnesses in support of the case for the prosecution were examined, after which the court adjourned until this morning.

MADRAS.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH ROWLANDS, V. C., C. B.—The term of command of this officer has ceased, and we believe Brigadier-General Beaugough will assume the command of the Bangalore garrison which will henceforth be a second-class district in the Madras Presidency under the terms of the Army redistribution scheme promulgated last year. The Mysore Division of the Madras Army has been commanded by many good soldiers: two Commanders-in-Chief in India—Lord Gough and Sir Frederick Haines—had previously served in Mysore. Our retiring General has often acted as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and strong and healthy as he is, we have every hope that he is still destined to fill some high and important position in the army. He and Mrs. Rowlands have always been very popular members of society in Bangalore. General Rowlands' period of command has been particularly remarkable for the many camps-of-exercise he planned and executed. He is a strict disciplinarian, though in many cases, in confirming courts-martial, he has leaned to the side of mercy. His term of command has unfortunately been marked by some serious crimes among the native troops in garrison. But for these he was of course in no way responsible. Jemadar Adjutant Kondiah's fearful tragedy was only the "freak" of that particular individual. The latest disturbance reported during the present week between the Lancers and Pioneers must naturally have pained much both the General and the Officers of the respective regiments. The military discipline of the garrison has been quite fully maintained. General Rowlands, we have no doubt, will look back upon the period of his command of the Mysore District with none but pleasant feeling.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd April, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·791
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	229

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY BALLOONING IN CALCUTTA.

LIEUTENANT H. J. CONINGHAM who made a balloon ascent with Mr. Spencer sends the narrative given below to the *Englishman*:—

The process of filling the balloon was commenced at a quarter-to-four, but the flow of gas was so rapid that the netting got somewhat out of its right place, and this caused Mr. Spencer no small amount of annoyance. In less than an hour's time the balloon contained about twenty thousand cubic feet of gas, and very little more was taken. Soon after five o'clock I got into the car and noted some observations, while Mr. Spencer had a long rope attached to the balloon so that, on rising, it could, by this means, be prevented from being dashed against some neighbouring chimneys, as the wind was blowing very strong at the time. For this reason Mr. Spencer wished to rise with great ascending power, and one bag of ballast only was taken up. During these final preparations the balloon swayed from side to side considerably, sometimes almost touching the ground. At ten minutes past five Mr. Spencer got into the hoop and under the neck to allow for expansion, and then, having seen the valve lines clear, he gave the words "Let go," when the balloon shot up with great rapidity. The cheers of the people soon died away. But now we noticed that Mr. Spencer's fears regarding the netting at the inflation were realised, for we were sitting in a "lop-sided car," which made it necessary to keep an arm round the upper ropes, and we shifted the ballast to this side of the car.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CALCUTTA.

On leaving the earth the balloon took a N.-E. direction, and the view of the city with the canal winding like a silver thread was magnificent, but the striking feature in a balloon ascent is the extraordinary way in which the various features of the country unfold themselves in a manner so opposite from what we might imagine when looking at a balloon in the air. This is due to the peculiarly imperceptible way in which a balloon rises, and in this also consists the delightful difference between rising quickly to a height in a balloon and climbing slowly up a mountain. In five minutes we had risen more than 4,000 feet, all sounds from the earth had ceased, and we could only make out the more prominent objects, such as the Fort and the larger squares. We had now left the lower or northerly current, which, as nearly as I could observe does not extend to a greater height than 3,500 feet, and were travelling in a westerly direction, but this, being, I believe, a permanent wind, blows at a steady slow rate, and gives the reason for the supposed stationary appearance of the balloon to the spectators below. It may be interesting to note that we were now in the same current of all which conveyed Mr. Spencer on a previous well-known occasion to the Sunderbuns. We had now left the city well to the west, and were slowly approaching the Salt Lakes, but our view was somewhat limited owing to a thick veil of mist round the horizon. The Hughli was out of sight, and few signs of habitation were visible below.

7,000 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH.

It was now a quarter to six, and some bits of paper, being thrown out, fell very slowly,—an indication that the balloon had almost reached the greatest height to which it would go without throwing out more ballast, and this we desired to husband to the last, as Mr. Spencer informed me that he anticipated a "very lively descent" owing to the strong under current. The greatest altitude reached was near 7,000 feet, when an absence of swell of gas indicated that we were descending, and the atmosphere also began to get a little warmer. The descent at first was rather rapid, and I commenced to put away the instruments which the Meteorological Department had kindly lent me, and by means of which I had been enabled to make some observations. Mr. Spencer also arranged the grapnel rope, and we took down the seats in the car in order to have more elbow room. We were now well over the Salt Lakes, and had again entered the low or northerly current, which was very suitable, as some country free from water was visible in the distance, I may here remark that on more than one occasion Mr. Spencer had looked up at the hoop and regretted the uneven state of the car, and, as the context will show, his fears were not without foundation. We had now fallen to within a thousand feet in a very short time, but the discharge of a little ballast enabled us to clear the last of the Salt Lakes nicely.

"A LIVELY DESCENT."

We now observed that we were being driven towards a village with a wind blowing at from forty to forty-five miles an hour, and Mr. Spencer, having drawn my attention to a tank just in front of it, informed me that the grapnel would first hit the ground just beyond it. He also cautioned me to hold tight on to the ropes, as the trees in the village were bending over with the wind, which had increased considerably since our ascent. Mr. Spencer now placed me at one end of the car with the bag of sand, while he manipulated the grapnel rope at the other, and, as the wind was bearing us rapidly to the earth, he told me to throw the whole bag at once. A distinct thud showed us that we were now close to the earth. The rustling of the trees and the cries of the natives, who had all turned out to see the balloon, were very distinct; and just as we reached some trees Mr. Spencer let go the anchor. We now passed very rapidly over the villages, the anchor following us with enormous bounds, and each time it struck the earth there was a small cloud of dust followed by a loud thud and a severe tug at the balloon. We continued thus for about a mile-and-a-half when a severe jerk was felt as the anchor caught hold, but now an ominous crack above showed us that the hoop had broken on account of the unequal strain which Mr. Spencer had remarked on before. We now swayed at the end of the rope until some villagers rushing up secured the car. We then alighted safely, and learnt that the name of the village was Lackahipooli, about four miles distant from Barasat. We obtained much assistance from the Native Magistrate at Baduzar, and left Barasat by the 4 a. m. train for Calcutta.

INABILITY OF THE INDIAN LAW TO PROTECT WOMEN.

DEWAN R. RAGUNATHA ROW writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"A Bombay Magistrate is reported to have remarked in acquitting a Maratta Sudra of forty-seven years, who had married a girl of seven or eight years, of the charge of assaulting her:—"I must say I cannot help having a very strong feeling in a case of this nature. It does not appear to be unnatural for a father to part with his daughter at the age of seven or eight years to a man of, I am informed, forty-seven years, of whom he personally knew nothing, and with whose family relations the mother apparently had no acquaintance. It is extraordinary that the father should enter into a promise of marriage on behalf of his daughter with this man, leaving her in his charge at such a tender age, for the sake of receiving the sum of Rs. 20 a month. And further it does seem to me to be wrong that a girl of this tender age should not be allowed any womankind to associate with, or attend upon her."

"The British blood and money have flown like water to rescue slaves. They are still being used for the same purpose in the Eastern Coast of Africa. Yet the very same Government allows such a slavery in India with impunity, and leaves its magistrates to sit on their benches deploring their inability to rescue a slave! A father sells his daughter in consideration of receiving Rs. 20 a month, a daughter of seven or eight years of age, to one of forty-seven years, who has already obtained a notoriety for possessing a fancy to ill-treat women; the child is carried away by this man, placed entirely alone without any 'womankind to associate with, or attend upon her.' In this state the child is assaulted, and it makes up its mind to commit suicide rather than associate with this man of forty-seven. The police prevent her from putting an end to her life, and bring the matter to the notice of the Magistrate. This officer being bound to administer law, and not empowered to do justice, is compelled to declare the incapacity of the magistrate to protect the child! The human part of the magistrate cannot help having a very strong feeling in the case. He gives vent to it by the aforesaid remarks of his. Can there be a clearer case of injustice throwing discredit on the administration of law in India? Can there be anything more disgraceful than the failure of justice in this case in a country whose sovereign is an Aryan lady famous for her affection to her subjects? I invoke, with great submission, the Sovereign of the Universe to send down his blessings upon our Sovereign Lady, her advisers, her Viceroy of India, Lady Lansdowne, Lord Reay, Lord Connemara and their advisers, and give them the moral courage to do the needful to rescue millions of our sisters from slavery, such as is brought to notice in this paper."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE SINFUL CITY OF EUROPE.

A GOOD deal has been heard of Monte Carlo of late' writes the *St. James' Gazette*, though indeed, Monte Carlo is one of those places about which one is never likely to hear the last word. It serves to point a moral in our day. Like Babylon, Sodom and Gomorrah, and other extinct cities of sinful memory, it will also serve to point a moral and "adorn a tale," when Europe has risen *en masse* against it, and compelled the successors of M. Blanc for good and all to seek a more conventional form of livelihood.

Perhaps, however, Europe will tolerate Monte Carlo for a century or two yet to come. The scandal is not such a very crying one. The gaming-tables are not set in the highways of the people. The average male equivalent of "the British matron" of prudish renown may live his lifetime a hundred times over without personally experiencing what have been called "horrors of the *tapis vert*." The Casino is something to anathematize, of course. But anathemas do not hurt; neither Jacques Bonhomme nor John Englishman care, as a rule, to do more than anathematize evil-doers of the class to which the organizers of the Casino may be said to belong.

There is, moreover, something to be said in theoretical support of Monte Carlo. Are not men and women, of discreet age and a due allowance of understanding, free to choose that path in life which seems best to them? Take away temptation, and where is the virtue of sinlessness? Put the human race in leading strings of an irrefragable kind, and we shall all become very amiable beings, of the caged-lion order; but it will be at grievious sacrifice of some of the best elements of human nature. It will be no use urging men to choose the good and avoid the evil when all evil is eradicated.

This is an argument true to banality. But it may well be reiterated. Perhaps it is in recognition of it that the Roman clergy are by no means so hot in opposition to Monte Carlo as some people may think they ought to be. They esteem gambling a sin, indeed, but of the venial kind only. Neither in Nice, Monte Carlo, Monaco, nor Mentone, does the Casino serve as a perennial text in Roman pulpits. In fact, the Bishop of Nice has offered as a reason why he refuses to countenance an Anglican chaplain in Monte Carlo (application having been made to him) that such a chaplain will make it his duty to preach against the Casino Sunday after Sunday. Thus the tail of the mystery peeps forth. Like the hotels of Monte Carlo, the Roman Church is handsomely subsidized at the expense of "the tables" and therefore profits by the venial sin it is so willing to condone.

"The Casino must be suppressed," say good people like Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., now and then, with an irresponsibility and an air of righteous indignation, both of which it is amusing to contemplate.

But the Casino is not a thing to be quenched with a candle extinguisher. Leases cannot be annulled at a word. For twenty-one years the Prince of Monaco is bound to sanction the Casino, or pay prodigious compensation to the shareholders to atone to them for the loss of sixteen per cent. per annum which they receive for their "nefarious investment." Nor is his Highness likely to be anxious, all of a sudden, to reduce his income by the seventy thousand pounds, or thereabouts, which is the annual rent he receives from the tables; whereas before Monte Carlo became famous his entire principality brought him an income of but a few hundreds sterling. France, on her part, is too deeply interested in the pecuniary exploitation of the Riviera to be a factor in the suppression which, like the Last Day, may with some probability be said to be impending.

What then? Is the sweetest spot in Christendom to be "the abode of iniquity" for an indefinite time? Is the Republic of the tables to endure while other Republics rise, totter, and fall, become monarchies, bow to dictators, and again confess that the State is the only autocrat? Shall that broad fringe of society the *demi-monde* here, and here only, be privileged yet for a century or two to sit side by side with the most exclusive people in the world? Will science, literature, and art, and the other forces of civilization, abstract and actual, allow this palm's breadth of earth to continue to be, the Tom Tiddler's ground of the world, where they are of no more importance than if they were not, and where the downfall of a nation is of less interest than the turn of the roulette or the cast of the cards?

Echo and the future may answer.

In the meantime, Monte Carlo has the attraction of uniqueness. It may be true that the average of suicides in and about the enchanting gardens of palms and the breezy walks which overhang the sea is, on the whole, a man a week; the number being kept a rigorous secret, and the press systematically bribed to take no heed of such trivial events in the world's history. It is as certain as anything that men and women come here to their ruin. Here, as nowhere else, the unpleasant side of human nature shows uppermost. Here, as nowhere else, the infamous congregate with the innocent and the simple, and regain new courage for their plots and schemes against men and a world whom they have alike come to regard as implacable foes, to be fought with weapons of any kind.

Nevertheless it is probable enough that Monte Carlo may live to within measurable distance of the twenty-first century, and that men and women who have dined to their contentment in the palatial hotels around the Casino will, fifty years hence as now, spend the evening at the tables, winning or losing their gold "for the fun of the thing," with apparent equal satisfaction.

A CURIOUS IRISH ELECTION BILL.

THE following bill was sent by an innkeeper at Trim to Sir Mark Somerville, who had given an order that all persons who voted for him in a contested election for Meath should be boarded and lodged at his expense. The bill, it is said, is still kept in a frame at the family seat:—

16th April, 1826.

My Bill.

To eating 16 freeholders above stairs for Sir Marks at 3s. 3d. ahead is to me £2 12s.

To eating 16 more below stairs and 2 priests after supper is to me £2 15s. 9d.

To 6 beds in one room and 4 in another at 2 guineas every bed, and not more than four in any bed at any time, cheap enough God knows, is to me £22 15s.

To 18 horses and 5 mules about my yards all night at 13s. every one of them and for a man which war lost on the head of watching them all night, is to me £5 5s.

For breakfast on tay in the morning for every one of them and as many more as they brought as near I can guess is to me £4 12s.

To raw whisky and punch without talking of pipes, tobacco, as well as for porter and as well as for breaking a pot above stairs and other glasses and delf for the first day and night I am not sure but for the three days and a half of the election as little as I can call it and to be very exact it is in all or thereabouts as near as I can guess and not to be too particular is to me at least £79 15s. 9d.

For shaving and cropping off the heads of 49 freeholders for Sir Marks at 13d. for every head of them by my brother had a Wote is to me £2 13s. 1d. For a womit and nurse for poor Tom Kernan in the middle of the night when he was not expected is to me ten hogs.

I don't talk of the pipir or for keepink him sober as long as he was sober is to me £0.

The total		
2	12	0 0
2	15	0 9
22	15	0 0
5	5	0 0
4	12	0 0
79	15	0 9
2	13	0 1
	10	10
	0	0

Signed
in the place Jemmy Car's wife
his
Bryan X Garraty
Mark.

£110 18 7 you may say £111 0 0 so your Honour Sir Mark send me this eleven hundred by Bryan himself who and I prays for your success always in Trim and no more at present.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers, which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

RUMOURS OF SYNDICATES.

There were several rumours during the week the last mail left of projected rings and syndicates, but happily, on the whole, these enterprising schemes seem to be meeting with very little favour.

WHISKY.

A Dublin correspondent states that it is rumoured in that city that a syndicate is in process of formation for the purpose of buying up the whisky distilleries and floating the combination as a limited liability company.

STEEL RAILS.

The effort to form an International Steel-rail Syndicate is stated to have failed. A meeting of the general body has just been held to receive the scheme drawn up by the committee. It was found impossible to agree upon the proposals, and the views of some of the Continental representatives were found so opposed to the interests of the English firms that the home makers declared they could not give way to them. It was considered that further negotiation would be useless, and the conference has adjourned *sine die*. It is believed it will not be revived.

TINPLATES.

A meeting of tinplate-makers of England and Wales was held at Swansea on Tuesday, to hear a proposal to form a syndicate in the tinplate trade. Sir John Jenkins presided. Mr. Fowler (London) explained the proposal, which was on similar lines to the salt syndicate. All the works were to be brought up, such owners as chose being bought outright, others taking one portion of their interest in cash, and others in debentures. A resolution was proposed that a provisional committee be appointed to consider the details, and report to a future meeting. An amendment was proposed that in view of the immense increase in the consumption of tinplates, consequent upon the system of supplying exporters at lowest possible prices, the meeting declined to entertain any scheme which would interfere with the absolute freedom under which trade had hitherto been successfully conducted, and asked Messrs. Fowler to discourage further efforts in promoting the proposed syndicate. Several speakers thought the effect of the syndicate would be to aid American Protectionists in their efforts to induce the American Senate to increase the import tariff on tinplates. The amendment was carried by twenty-eight to twenty-one, most of those present not voting.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—6 barrels chemicals, E Abdool Hoosen.
Niagara s—250 boxes bar soap, E Allibhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, E Keekabhoy.
City of Edinburgh s—240 kegs paint, J Watts and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—100 hogsheads beer, Lyon and Co; 10 cases whisky, 35 cases wine, 10 cases brandy, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 10 cases whisky and 125 hogsheads ale and stout, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Govino s—6 packages provisions, &c., Thomson and Taylor.
Peshawar s—4 cases paper, A Abdool Rahim and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—45 cases playing cards, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 11 bales paper, Gopal Narrayen and Co; 12 cases paper, Volkart Bros; 10 cases note paper, H Jewabhoy; 25 cases paper, F A Davar and Sons.
Amphitrite s—4 case aniline dye, C Ramjee.

FROM HULL.

Volturno s—100 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—400 cases candles, S Narayen and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—13 cases clocks, F Fischer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Clyde s—4 cases gold paper, Byramji Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair (s)—135 bales cotton, B and A Hormasjee; 1,000 bundles linseed oil cakes, Thos H Moore and Co; 120 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 54 bales cotton, 1,020 cwts myrabolums and 15 cwts ginger, D Sassoon and Co; 750 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee; 31 bales hemp, S Ramjee; 62 bales cotton, G Camji; 4,100 dholls coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 330 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts bone meal, C Nanjee; 121 bales cotton, F Moolchund; 57 bales wool, S Dossa; 990 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; and 9,800 dholls coir yarn, A Mahadeo.
Aston Hall (s)—15 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 93 bales gunny rags, Bhimjee Mooljee; 33 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 210 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1,100 dholls coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 70 bales cotton, N Ruttonsee, 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Valubdass; 240 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 491 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 200 bales hemp, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, K Luckmidass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Falls of Inversnaid s—102 cwts gum Arabic, M Samusjee.
Assam s—4 cases cashmere woolen chudders, D Sassoon and Co; 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Bokhara s—50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale tanned goat skins, Owen and Okell; 420 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 1 case woolen shawls, B Ruttonchand.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—2,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,001 cwt teelseed, J Fachiri.
Knight of St John s—4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 120 packages Zanzibar copra, D Jetha.

FOR HAVRE.

Ataka s—1,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Company, Limited.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathearn s—4,580 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, R Caderbhoy; 225 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Methley Hall s—120 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 1,500 cwt gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 750 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Asia s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—520 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 280 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 210 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maple Branch s—330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Volturno s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.
Excelsior s—1,320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,998 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Asia s—1,982 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Olympus s—900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej s—1 box cow b

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA DUSTS of Unequalled Excellence. GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUSTS at Annas 11, 12 and 8 per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—A Beautiful, Tame, Half-grown PANTHER in a large cage. Apply o CURSETJI EDULJI DUBASHES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An adjourned MEETING of the Corporation will e held on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.

TO BE SOLD at Crawford's Auction, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m., the late Mr. H. A. Suntook's valuable Watches, Chains, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Stud, and Solitaires, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. Fraser Hore's Valuable furniture by Wimbridge, Pictures, Books, at No. 33, "Sirdar's Mansion" Apollo Bunder, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

SILK UMBRELLAS both for Ladies and Gents for the Hot weather to hand, and are now on iew, also our famous Gents' Umbrellas in Merino with Paragon frames at Rs. 2-8.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VARIETIES OF TEA, Tea Mixture, and Tea Dust at exceptionally low prices (Quality being the first consideration), can be had from DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay. A trial earnestly solicited.

WANTED.—A Second-hand, English-built VICTORIA, must be Comfortable and in Good Order. Apply to "B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House. Umarkhadi.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—A European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D.," care of this paper.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-1; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to teach French and German to private pupils. For terms, &c., apply to "A. S.," care of Miss Millett, Grant Road.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO SUBLET, for remainder of Hot Season, "ROCKDALE," a reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to FRANK OTT, Mahableshwar.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.—Furnished STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO BE LET.—For 6 Months, a completely furnished BUNGALOW (including Piano) at Breach Candy, suitable for a small Family, from 1st or 10th May next. Rent Rs. 175 per month. May be inspected from 6 to 7 p.m. Apply to Mr. C. MARCKS direct, or to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!! Our INFANT'S FOOD, a single Tin is sure to make a Weak Child Healthy, Annas 12 only.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—At the Wankaner Paddocks, several young, strong, and handsome, half-bred Horses and Mares for polo and carriage use. For further particulars apply to the STATE KARBHARI, Wankaner.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co, London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780,
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Breach Candy Road.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 o'clock p. m., by order of Mr. Koorpa Khimjee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Sadanand Essoba and Meghosham Essoba under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dead, bearing date the 2nd day of April 1886.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of the sub-Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Moroba Pamodharjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Sadanand Essoba and partly by the part of Panirpole, on or towards the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodharjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 134, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Sadanand Essoba and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply in the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned auctioneer, No. 20, Esplanade Road, National Bank Building.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, April 25, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, PIECE-GOODS, GUNNY BAGS, FUSE, CARRIAGE, &c.

Under instructions from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of gold ring, kudi and mangal sutra, gold and pearl earring, 1 piece of silver (43 tolas), silver watch, anklets, wristles, armlets, patli, ring, buttons, chain, wallas and hasli, carrings, brooch, pendants, rubbies, false stones and pearls, coral necklace, brass watches and chain, copper coins, copper and brass pots, lotas, thali, dharas, 1 bale and pieces of G. Jamdani, net, Irish cloth, chaddars, Kosumba, merino, loongy, alecha, silk, banat; chintz, muslin, longcloth, unbleached cloth, mulmuls, nainsooks, doria, gaj, jam cloth, jacconets, dupetas, sarees, Turkey red, damask and curtain cloths, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, scull caps, carpet, hats, cotton, wool, teal-seeds, chowpat, cocoanuts, pepper, rice, hurda, measures, glass case, dhotars, zublas, coats, operna, chadar, sadra, godhni, gagra, choli, polka, umbrella, instruments, looking-glass, boxes, purses, knives, lantern, belts, eye-glass, nut crackers, sooreos, girders, glasses, cards, soaps, locks, toys, coal, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay:—
1 two whee'ed carriage.

Also by order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency—A piece of striped durrie cloth.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Nuthoo Vussonjee, an Insolvent—4 bundles of gunny bags.

Also by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Greengrass and Co, landed ex s s Thames—
M M B S C $—50-63—9 casks, 30 coils each, patent white fuse No. 3 (by Bickiord Smith and Co.)

Also by order of the concerned, consisting of flower coloured and embroidered gauze, silk, satin brocade velvet slippers, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PESTONJEE STREET, MIDDLE COLABA,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owner the following valuable landed property, viz., all that piece of fazendari land, together with the upper storied messuage or dwelling house assessed under No. 193, situate and abutting on the south side of Pestonjee Street, at Middle Colaba in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the city of Bombay and measuring about 30 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, and bounded on the north by Pestonji Street, on the south by a bakery of Eduljee Nowrojee Mussallawalla, on the west by the house of Peera Jairam, and on the east by the house of Peer Bala Khoja.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A splendid brass bound piano by Collard and Collard, expressly made, by order, for Indian climate.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 25, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
2 bales white shirtings fents 21 and 10 yards.
2 ,, grey shirtings, 8 and 9 lbs.
1 case white mulls.
2 cases coloured prints.
15 ,, superior pale sherry.
1 case brown half hose.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of sugers, bolts and nuts, casks, packing cases, drums oil, old furniture, soap dust, files, fire bars, grinding-stones, plate, plain glasses, rails, coiled keys, spring balances, timber scrap iron and steel tyres, scrap steel, volute, buffer, and flat bearing springs, old steam crane boiler, flat bottom pieces of flat-footed rails, steel wheel, old engine wheels, wagon iron work, India-rubber, iron, steel and leather scrap, and miscellaneous other articles.

The material has been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within two months, failing which, the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

The goods are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 25, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

CONSOLS re-opened in London after the holidays ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109. Silver was unaltered in value at 42 3-16d. per oz., and quotations per Rupee Securities at £67½ for Fours and 70⅜ for 4½ per cents. are the same as they closed at last Thursday. £275,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. Two extra lakhs of Indian Council Wire Transfers on Bombay and 1½ lakhs on Calcutta were placed by Government yesterday at 1s. 4 9-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained before the holidays. French Rentes in Paris are quoted by Reuter at 87½, which, if correct, would mean an advance of 1¼ per cent. since the middle of last week. Paris Exchange on London had remained at 25·26½ francs. The London Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered, at 1s. 3 15-16d.

In the general produce Markets Linseed and Rapeseed were unchanged at last Tuesday's rates. Wheat was still dull in tone, and London quotations show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Hard Red to arrive *via* the Canal and 6d. via the Cape, and of 6d. per quarter in Club No. 2 by the latter route; while soft white in Liverpool was 2d. per cental cheaper on the spot for No. 1 and 1d. for No. 2 quality.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was still closed for the Easter holidays yesterday; but news from America is to hand as usual. The spot price in New York was unchanged at 10 15-16 cents; but July Futures were 6 points higher, at 10·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, giving the following comparison with the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	11,000	7,500	2,500
Two days' ditto	15,000	11,500	3,600
Since 1st Sept. 1888	5,351,000	5,208,100	5,134,700

A smaller business even than that reported yesterday was done in our local market to-day; but the tone was firmer, although prices remained on the previous level. A few hundred bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 215½-16; Julgaum, at Rs. 216; Barsee, at Rs. 232; and Bengals, at Rs. 195-204, comprise all the ready transactions which have transpired, and in addition some 500 bales of Dharwar were contracted for, at Rs. 220-22 for May delivery.

WHEAT.—There has also been less doing in this market to-day, and the feeling is very quiet in presence of the discouraging advices from the other side; but dealers have not lowered their pretensions, and quotations are unaltered all round.

SEEDS have been in very limited inquiry, and only a small business is reported, the market closing quiet at previous rates for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,360	bales.
Wheat	38,923	cwt.
Linseed.....	4,923	,,
Rapeseed	5,663	,,
Gingelly	1,188	,,
Poppyseed	1,427	,,
Groundnuts	3,518	,,

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much doing. Business is reported for April shipment to the U. K. and Continent at 22s. 6d. per ton for Cotton, and sellers below that rate are scarce, while for May shipment room may be had at 21s. 3d. and probably at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet again to-day at yesterday's quotations, both for ready and forward business for Bank and Private Paper. Some Bills have come out, mostly for ready or nearly ready delivery; but business generally has been dull and of a rather tentative character as is not unusual on Council draft. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·73.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has taken an upward turn to-day, and Fours for cash have advanced to 100⅛, at which they closed. For the coming account 100 3-16 has been the rate, and 100 5-16 for the 30th May account, with buyers at these rates. 103½ to ½ nominal is still the quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing both in Mill and Press shares, and we have several changes to note on both lines. Framji Petit and Jevraj Baloo Mill shares are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 625 and Rs. 1,005, respectively; Coorla have declined Rs. 5, to Rs. 565; Queen have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 910; Luckmidas Khimji, Maneckji Petit, and Oriental are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 980, Rs. 1267½, and 447½, respectively. Colaba Press shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 390; Mofussil and New Berar shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 427½ for the former and Rs. 565 for the latter. The Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 976¼.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	976
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	(10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	137,320	250	125	5 do.	146

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	{1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	{10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badhan Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	85
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	506
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5.0	500	10 p.c.	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	865
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co, Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	300
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	363
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,335	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mody & Co.....					40
					90

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-14-6
Carolas	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 287
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch.....	,, 23-10-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Pekin	,, -2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

MACKINTOSH—April 16, at his residence, Lamancha, Peeblesshire, Scotland, James Mackintosh, late of the Firm of Mackintosh Burn and Co, Calcutta. (By telegram.)

PEARSON—Between Port Said and Malta, the beloved wife of J A S Pearson, Chang Tong Tea Estate, Darjeeling.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUXEY—April 23, at Bombay, Chandanwady, Chira Bazar, Bai Soonabai, the daughter of Bejanjee Jehangheer Buxey, aged 15 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends. Third day's Oothumna Ceremony at Dady Sett's Fire Temple this afternoon, (Thursday) at 3 p.m.

DHARWAR.

DEATH.

FOOTE—April 22, at Dharwar, John Ridgway, second son of William Foote, S. M. R., aged 9 months and 22 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LILLINGSTON—April 18, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of Charles A G Lillingston, Forest Department, of a daughter.

RENNY—April 16, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Captain S M Renny, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—OMAN—April 11, at St Andrew's Kirk, Allahabad, by the Rev T Scott, Scottish Chaplain, Alexander Stewart, to Edith Rowena, daughter of W C G Oman, Esq, Tirhoot, Bengal.

DEATH.

RODERICK—April 20, at Mecan Meer, of pneumonia, Jane Agnes, the beloved wife of John Beresford Roderick, (Postmaster, Mecan Meer), aged 38 years and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889.

THE missionary societies have not yet passed through the ordeal of criticism which began with Canon Taylor's unsparing censure of their methods. The process continues, and it is not only by cynical disbelievers in the missionary spirit and in missionary aims that it is being directed. The worst we suspect which will be said of Dr. Robert Cust is that he is personally acquainted with a large area of the missionary field, and that he speaks frankly of what he has seen. Nor would the *Methodist Times* six months ago have been deemed in danger of being set down as an enemy because of a series of articles in which the conductors of much of the missionary work that is going on in India are charged with proceeding along altogether wrong lines. The reception, however, which has been given to the honest but friendly censures passed by Mr. Caine warns us against expecting fair treatment in all quarters for disinterested testimony upon this subject. Dr. Cust, however, says little that will be taken exception to in Exeter Hall, though he has a word of protest against the doings of a certain American citizen who in that temple of all the virtues denounced the British Army as vicious and disreputable, and declared that the British deserved to be turned out of India bag and baggage. The subject of his article in the *Calcutta Review* is the relations of missionaries to European and Asiatic Governments. There is no need in India to explain that in this country the relations of the missionaries to the Government are as a whole exceedingly satisfactory. The missionary here is taking year by year an increasingly larger share of the work which the Government formerly accepted as its own. Only recently the Government of Bombay testified its approval of missionary co-operation in higher education by calling the attention of certain disconteuted memorialists to the high ratio of success attained by the missionary schools and colleges in the University examinations. There is an aspect of this state of things which, as we shall see later on, is attracting increased attention at home.

Meanwhile whether or not the missionary in India is following his true vocation in setting up as a mere educationist, it is due to him to admit that he makes none of the mistakes which are made by his brethren—mostly of non-British nationalities—in other parts of the world. Entire liberty is given to the missionary in India, and with scarcely an exception that liberty is used reasonably and fairly. But all the world over instances are common in which missionary operations are infused by a spirit of aggressive patriotism entirely inconsistent with the missionary ideal. This is as true of Catholic missions as of Protestant. For many years past a distinctly political turn has been given to the operations of French missionaries in the Levant and in Syria. One French Minister after another has proclaimed the importance to French secular interests of the Catholic missions in those parts. It mattered little whether the Government of the day were clerical or anti-clerical. The one would be as liberal in supporting the missions in the Levant and in the Lebanon as the other. It is not long since the same Minister who expelled the Jesuits from France resolutely declared the determination of the anti-clerical ministry of that day to support the Catholic Propaganda in Syria. French Governments, indeed, have been thoroughly consistent in their inconsistency in that regard. They have as warmly appreciated the political work of French Protestant missionaries in South Africa as that of the priests of the Propaganda in the East and the farther East. Dr. Cust cites the late Sir Bartle Frere as his authority for the statement that much of the trouble in one of the wars at the Cape arose from the conduct of French Protestant missionaries. Only last year the directors of this particular mission, at a congress in Exeter Hall, justified what they called "missionary patriotism," and boasted of having taken a policy of direct hostility to the British Government. The President of the French Republic has shown his appreciation of missionary patriotism by decorating the chief director of this mission, "for advancing French interests" in British territory. The political character which has been impressed upon the Catholic missions in China is well known. It is just to observe that the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome can scarcely be held responsible for this. The Pope only two years ago concluded an arrangement with the Chinese Government whereby Catholic congregations in China should be brought under the protection of a legate, and to that office Monsignor Agliardi, an ecclesiastic who is well known in Bombay, was nominated. The French Government, foreseeing that this would lead to a cessation of the protectorate hitherto exercised by their diplomatic representative over the French missions, vehemently opposed the arrangement, and threatened that if it were carried out they would cease to pay the salaries of the clergy in France. Germany has not thus far been as high-handed in her patronage of missions, and Dr. Cust might fairly have given a little more prominence to the disinterested labours which German missionaries have carried on in this country. The Danish missions which began in Southern India in the beginning of last century were so free from a political *arrière pensée* that the local Danish authorities systematically opposed them. No one has ever charged Schwartz and his companions with having worked for the advancement of any German interest, political and commercial, and the Moravian missionaries, who are working very hard in the Punjab and elsewhere on a very meagre pittance, are as free from the political taint. It is gratifying to learn that the Basel Missionary Society, whose chief centre of operations in India is at Mangalore, have lately resisted an invitation by the German Government to take up a position in the Cameroons, from which an English society had been ousted, their answer being that they had always maintained a position above political considerations, and that they would not depart from it. From which we infer that Prince Bismarck has no decoration in store for the director of the Basel Missionary Society. For the Society's conception of mission work seems to differ widely from that of the unassuming men who hail from Basel. Dr. Cust gives a strange account of the strictly Teutonic programme which has been imposed upon the German missionaries in the newer fields of labour. There are to be only German missionaries in German colonies. The missionary is to work solely for German interests, and to make his converts good German subjects. Though the motto of the missions is to be "pray and work," the converts are to pray in German and their work is to be for Germans. The matter, of course, is one in relation to which any Government is free to choose its own course. There is absolutely no disposition on the part of British administrations or the British public to deal with it on a basis of reciprocity. And perhaps the German Government would not appreciate the observation if they were reminded that the new missionary ideal which they have set up is woefully beneath that of Schwartz and the pioneers of German missionary enterprise a hundred years ago.

But it is not in that direction alone, if we are to believe the strictures of a popular religious journal in London, that there has been a falling away from high ideals. The *Methodist Times* has begun a series of articles which will attract notice none the less for being in sympathy with Mr. Caine's recent criticisms, the purpose of which is to recall Indian missionaries to the primitive simplicity of the days before Dr. Duff. For fifty years, it says, the great Protestant missionary societies have pursued a mistaken and a disastrous missionary policy in this country, and all because Dr. Duff, a young man of twenty-four, concluded after he had been six weeks in the country that the method of his operations must be different from that of all his predecessors in India. The new method which he introduced was the substitution of higher education amongst the Brahmins for evangelistic work amongst the lower classes. He entered upon the work with the very largest expectations. All India, he hoped, would in time be converted by the agency of the Brahmin. There is no need to ask how far this expectation has been realised. No one can ask without being deemed hostile to missionary work how many Hindoos have been brought to Christianity through the agency of the missionary colleges. It is enough to say in the words of the *Methodist Times* that "the records of actual conversions in the high schools and colleges which have been carried on by Dr. Duff and his successors is lamentably brief." People on the spot are well able to appreciate the secular value of the work done in these colleges. But as people on the spot do not contribute to that work, their approval of it is not of much importance. Those who have most right to pronounce upon the matter are the people at home, who sustain missionary work in India in the belief that it is mainly directed to the gathering in of converts from the two great religions of the country. If they are content with the missionary system which, as the paper before us observes, diverts from evangelistic work the energies and talents of at least three-fourths of the ablest men sent out by the Protestant missionary societies, the matter concerns them alone and no one else has any right to complain, least of all the well-to-do natives of this country, who profit largely in an educational sense from the liberality of the religious public in England. But it is well that an opportunity should be given them for expressing their opinion on the matter, and that the opportunity has been furnished by a commentator whose sympathy with real missionary work is beyond suspicion.

THE problem "what to do with our boys" seems to trouble the French in Tonquin as severely as it does the English in India. Tonquin is badly supplied with schools, though we observe that the complaint is made by a journalist at Haiphong who speaks none too amiably about the Sisters of the Holy Childhood, who seem to be as busy in the schools of that part of the world as they are elsewhere. The Sisters, he argues, are good enough for young children, but for no others, and apparently Haiphong, which is only at the beginning of things, is short of male teachers. Children have, therefore, to be sent to Hongkong, which entails doleful separations, an outlay of thirty dollars per child per month, and their return to Tonquin speaking bad French and worse English. That is the educational difficulty in Tonquin. It is serious enough, but we note the absence of two elements from it which add to the educational difficulty in India. The Tonquinese French, who count their financial troubles in dollars, do not yet complain of an exchange difficulty amongst the complications of the educational problem. And they have no climatic troubles to lead them to discuss limited liability projects for schools in the hill stations, the hill station apparently not having been yet invented in Indo-China. Thus the "what to do with our boys" problem is as yet in an embryonic state in that part of the world. When Tonquin becomes prosperous, takes to itself all the resources of civilization, and is comfortable enough to be discontented, it will make for itself as large a grievance as our own, and will write much more feelingly upon it than the little Haiphong paper, *Le Colon*, does in a recent issue. *Le Colon*, however, is equal to the necessities of the situation so long as they remain within moderate limits. The enterprising editor of the paper has started a subscription for building schools at Hanoi and at Haiphong, and calls upon every one to join him. The subscription, oddly enough, is to be reserved to "*messieurs les celibataires*," for, after all, the editor slily observes, "this is a tax that they ought to pay"—a confession in which some may find absolute proof that the Haiphong journalist must have had something to do with the bachelors' subscriptions to a widows' pension fund against which a young Indian officer wrote so bitterly to us a few weeks since. The bachelors of Haiphong can only be held to be liable for the support of its schools on a theory not too creditable to Tonquinese manners. But Tonquinese society is struggling through the early stages of its development, and may be given to caprices.

WHEN Mr. J. M. Maclean is congratulated by Sir Wilfred Lawson upon having made a "good rattling

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY ON INVASION AND A HOSTILE IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative meeting held at Bristol yesterday, strongly defended the increased expenditure on the naval defences of the country, and urged upon his hearers the folly of increasing the dangers of invasion by creating a possibly hostile independent Government in Ireland.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, APRIL 23, MIDNIGHT.

A strike among the tramcar drivers, which has been prolonged for some time, has taken place here, and has been aggravated by the populace siding with the strikers in their grievances. The result has been that for several days past there have been continual disturbances and frequent collisions with the military. To-night the disturbances having increased the cavalry were ordered to charge the dense mob which throng the streets, which they did, sabreing the people right and left and wounding many. The infantry afterwards cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban Handicap run this day at Epsom :—

Mr. Leybourne's Goldseeker 1
Lord Dudley's Fullerton..... 2
Sir R. Jardine's Wiseman 3

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BOULANGER IN LONDON.

General Boulanger arrived at Charing Cross Station to-day, where he was met by a great crowd of people, who received him with mingled cheers and groans.

THE CAPTURE OF HALAIB.

SUAKIN, APRIL 23.

The Governor of Suakin, with a battalion of Black troops, sailed hence to-day with the object of recapturing Halaib from the Dervishes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 23.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 23.

The City of Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here evening of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

APRIL 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania outward bound passed the Canal to-day.

LISBON, APRIL 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee passed here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 24.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais left here this morning at 6 o'clock for Bombay via Kurrachee.

The s.s. Yarra left here for Marseilles on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock.

The s.s. Peiho left here for African ports yesterday at 1 p.m.

COLOMBO, APRIL 24.

Mail steamer Ganges from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 23.

10 p.m. ...	81·3

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

6 a.m. ...	78·8
10 a.m. ...	84·8
2 p.m. ...	85·8
4 p.m. ...	85·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(APRIL 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam imperfect beyond Raheng.

Bankok-Saigon line is interrupted.

A CALCUTTA lady correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—"I wish some one at the fountain-head in society would condemn the practice of gentlemen dancing after tennis. There are one or two houses here where tennis parties are given followed by a small dance inside the house. There one may see men in their tennis clothes, perspiring profusely after a few fast games, in the act of asking nice, cool, fresh ladies to dance. If they had just come from a boxing match or from their gymnasiums they would never think of asking a lady for a dance until they had changed their clothes, nor should a perspiring tennis-player do so. One cannot burn the candle at both ends. Those who prefer dancing should not play tennis on these occasions and *vice versa*. If some leading lady were to raise an outcry against this barbarous practice, it would soon be stopped."

ONE of the most curious attractions of the approaching Paris Exhibition will be the revival of some of the old classical pieces of the French Opera Comique. Favourite comic operas, which were in vogue during the early period of the Revolution and the Terror, will be revived once a week in the "Grand Theatre de l'Exposition," under the supervision of the manager of the existing Opera Comique. Among the pieces to be performed are a "Barber of Seville," by Paisiello, first produced at the Trianon in October, 1784 ; Lemoine's "Sans-Culottes," performed during the Terror ; and Maillot's "Madame Angot" ; while for the July *fetes* a grand representation of Gossec's "Offrande a la Liberté" will be given.

SUNDAY GENERAL HOLIDAY IN FACTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have well deserved the thanks publicly given to you in the meeting held by the mill-owners of Bombay in December last for the leaders in which you have shown what attention the self-interested agitation of the Manchesterians should receive from the authorities. You have also the gratification of knowing that the local Government fully share your views. At that meeting each of the members who spoke on the occasion admitted the desirability, nay, the necessity, of adopting all the recommendations of the Factory Commission of 1884. This is what you have been advocating all through, and which is neither more nor less than the present requirements of the Indian factory labourer. The following extracts will show that without an exception all concerned are agreed as to the necessity of amending the Indian Factory Act to the extent to which the Commission of 1884 has recommended it. Mr. George Cotton said : "Gentlemen, as so very ably pointed out in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*, this Association have never stood in the way of such factory legislation as appeared necessary and suitable to the country. We were represented on the Factory Commission of 1884, and it is no fault of the Bombay millowners that effect was not given to the recommendations of that Commission. I still think we are all agreed that legislation on the lines indicated is both desirable and necessary, and I think I may say that this Association would accept any such measure with satisfaction." Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia said : "I would be very glad, indeed, if the recommendations of the last Factory Commission were put in force." Mr. Meade-King, a specialist and an Inspector of Factories at home, gives his opinion, which forms the basis of suggestions contained in the report of the Factory Commission. Nor does Mr. Jones go further than public opinion in this presidency. He says : "From my point of view, I think the English Factory Act could not with fairness be put in force in India, the conditions of the country, climate, and the people being so widely different. But the question of Sunday labour, long hours of work for children, sanitation, and more regular hours for meals ought to receive the prompt attention of Government. For in these particulars, under the present system, glaring hardships are inflicted on the hands. I also cordially agree with the widely expressed wish of the public in Bombay that the provisions of the Act should be extended to smaller works, which require more inspection than the larger factories."

It now remains for the mill-operatives to express publicly on their part their concurrence in this. Allow me to say that it is not because there does not exist such a desire, but because there are few amongst them who can take an intelligent interest in what is going on for their welfare. In the memorial submitted to the President of the Factory Commission by the Chairman of the Millhands' Association (page 230 of the Report of the Factory Commission of 1884), the first and the foremost of the requests laid for the consideration of the Commission is "that all mill-hands be allowed one complete day of rest every Sunday." In his speech Mr. George Cotton, whose interests in this matter are not small, says : "I am also of opinion that it would be a decided gain for the mills to stop four days per month." As regards the view of the majority of the Commissioners, who declined to recommend the concession for adult males allowed to women and children, on the ground that adult males can take care of themselves, I cannot do better than quote below the minute made by the minority. "In the evidence recorded by the Factory Commission, if there is unanimity or nearly so, on any one point it is with regard to the desire to allow one day of rest in every seven to all mill-hands, male and female—a concession hitherto denied to them by their employers. * * * Our colleagues appear to be of opinion that they are bound to follow the principle of the English Factory Act, and cannot recommend legislation on behalf of adult males. They have therefore confined themselves to providing a weekly day of rest for women and children only. We are unable to agree with them in this view of the subject. Adult males employed in textile factories in Great Britain do obtain their Sunday rest without legal enforcement, and if male mill-hands in India were similarly situated, legislation on their behalf would be unnecessary. It remains to be seen whether or not in the event of mill-owners in England refusing, as is the case in India, to allow their adult-male employés a Sunday holiday, the British Parliament would delay immediate steps to enact a law to remedy the evil. British legislation in the cause of humanity and morals has not permitted *laissez-faire* to have its own way in all cases, notwithstanding the opposition of economical influences. Mr. Plimsoll's Act, passed not long ago in the interests of British merchants' seamen, is an instance in point ; and we do not see why in a similar way the patient male mill-operative of this country should not be protected in a very important matter affecting his well-being. Those who are unacquainted with the working details of textile factories in Bombay, but are intimate with the same industry in England, are liable to entertain the opinion that by prohibiting the employment of women and children on Sundays, factories could not work, and therefore adult males would be thereby unavoidably benefited. But to think so would be a mistake. In England in cotton factories seventy-four per cent. of the mill-operatives consist of women, young persons, and children, and twenty-six per cent. or thereabouts are adult males above the age of 18. On the other hand, in the cotton factories of India the male-operatives, called 'adult-males' according to law when over twelve years of age, form 75 per cent. of the total number employed, the women and children being only 25 per cent. The evidence recorded shows, moreover, that nearly all the women-operatives here work as 'reelers' and 'winders' in a department of the industry which can easily be kept separate from the main factory. It will therefore frustrate the humane intentions of Government, and be a great disappointment to all well-wishers of the mill-operatives of India if provisions are not specially introduced into the future Indian Factory Act, whereby male-adults shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest along with women and children. We therefore respectfully submit that the alteration proposed by the Commissioners in section 8 of the present Act should be extended to adult-males, and that all mill-operatives, male or female, shall alike be entitled to one day of rest in every seven days, in addition to their native holidays, which are about 15 per annum." This is also the general opinion of those who had experience of mill work in Great Britain and India.

Until we are in possession of what recommendations the Bombay and other local Governments have made with reference to the recent enquiry of the Secretary of State it is not possible to say whether there will be any change in the Factory Act. But from the declaration of H. E. the Governor with regard to this matter one thing is clear, that the Bombay Government have cordially endorsed the views of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber not only do not object to, but wish for, the legislation so far as the recommendations of the Factory Commission of 1884 go. I have shown above that the much-needed boon of one holiday in a week is denied to adult-males. The ground on which it is denied is that men of this class can take care of themselves. The analogy between the adult-males of English mills and those of Indian mills is palpable. There is scarcely one in the former class who does not understand his rights and privileges and cannot ventilate his grievances individually or collectively, while in the latter there are only few who thoroughly understand them. Yet there is not one amongst them who is not longing for this long-expected boon. The Commission began its sittings on 21st. July 1884 and sent in its report in January 1885. On this report the Government of India passed a Resolution to the effect that all the local Governments did not desire an amendment, and that, therefore, the Bombay Government, under the special requirements of the presidency, if they thought fit, might have a local Act. This is a polite way of declining to give effect to the wishes of the Bombay Government, as the report begins with the observation that "to enforce restriction in the great centre of cotton industry—Bombay—will handicap her trade and subject it to most unfair competition. The effect of special legislation for the Bombay Presidency would not only be anomalous but invidious, operating as a measure of protective exemption to the trade of the other presidencies and giving rise to jealousy and dissatisfaction." If the Government of India had not put this impediment in the way of Bombay Government there could have been no possible ground on which the Manchesterians could have agitated and the amendment deferred until now. Better late than never. If the deferred amendment is now to come Government will do well to grant the request of the mill-operatives in addition to carrying out all the suggestions thrown out in your leader of Saturday, the 23rd March 1889, though there is an attempt made by those in charge of the working of the Act to thwart them.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FEELING OF THE OPERATIVES.

A WATER FAMINE AT BARODA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The scarcity of drinking water is becoming so severe over a very large portion of the city of Baroda that besides Rs. 25,000 spent in cleaning and deepening wells and constructing new ones Rs. 15,000 more have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Dewan at the request of the Municipal Commissioner, who recently took Messrs. Luxoman and Manibhai over the various water-works executed by the Municipality. The Commissioner has for the last six months had careful measure taken of many hundreds of wells, with a view to ascertain the extent of the scarcity, which is fast increasing in most of the thickly crowded parts of the city. Various soils have also been tapped to know the character and depth of water which could be procured for public use. A *waw*, only secondary to the Nowlakhi, is now being restored to use, as well as many neglected wells which have either been unearthed or cleaned out thoroughly. The object of the recent measures adopted by the Municipality, with the approval of the higher authorities, is to bring in Nowlakhi water in the large Sursagar pits lately excavated, one of which could supply water to about ten thousand persons daily. The water left in several hundreds of wells is not one-tenth of the quantity measured six months ago, while many thousands of persons spend the greater portion of the night in repairing the wells and fetching water as it fails in the day. Many *kutcha* wells are being added to the present large number, good wells are being deepened, more additional *pucka* wells are being sunk, and troughs have been constructed for the protection of cattle. The Baroda Administration has thus very energetically coped with the fast-increasing dearth of water in the capital, and as all money spent now will also be prospectively most useful, should the Ajwa water fail any year, it may be hoped the present rare opportunity will not be lost for improving the existing water-works.

LORD HARRIS AND BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few weeks back I had to ask of you the favour of publishing a question or two about some knotty points in cricket ; and now I will thank you to print the following answers which I have had the honour to receive from Lord Harris. It will be remembered that the first point arose at a match played in England by the Parsees with the Brighton Cricket Club, when the latter decided it to be a *short run*—a ruling which is generally followed in Bombay. I hope the opinions of known authorities like Lord Harris and Mr. Henry Perkins will now set the matter at rest.

Q. I.—Before a bowler delivers a ball, if the striker in his action of hitting at it, happen to leave the popping crease and securing several runs for the same ball, can the first run so obtained be called a short run or not ?—A. The fact of the batsman leaving his ground before the ball is bowled, does not affect the value of a hit. The first run cannot be called "short."

Q. II.—If the ball gets entangled in the shirt or "dhotur" of a striker, and with the ball in the same, securing runs without dislodging the ball, must he be given out, or six runs as a lost ball ?—A. I don't understand how a striker with the ball lodged in his clothes can refuse to have it dislodged, except by force, in which case he should be given out for impeding the field.

Q. III.—If, before the ball approaches the wicket if the batsman happens to hold the bat with one hand, and the ball touching the free hand is caught by the fieldsman, is he to be considered out or not ?—A. The batsman is out if the ball is caught off his hand, whether it be holding the bat or not, unless he be playing regularly with only one hand. "I make this exception, Lord Harris adds, because I had to play in a first-class match with one hand ; the other being injured. If the ball had touched the injured hand which was in a sling, I don't think the umpire would have given me out caught off it."

It is worth while noting the exception made by Lord Harris in his last answer, as the general opinion now a days is that if a ball touch the hand of the batsman, whether it be holding the bat or not, and is caught off his hand, the batsman is out under any circumstances.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, April 23. D. B. TAPIA.

A "PUBLIC PROSECUTOR" IN BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From long acquaintance I am aware how gladly you open your columns towards the redress of public grievances, and I take the liberty of bringing to your notice a matter which, in my opinion, reflects the greatest discredit upon any administration and which points only too markedly towards the urgent necessity there is of some reform being introduced into the management of public business in Berar.

First let me draw your attention to a subject which has often before attracted the notice of those desirous, at all events, of doing things properly, though up to now the evil has remained unremedied and unrebuked. I refer to the custom which prevails in this province of nominating the District Superintendent of Police as Public Prosecutor in cases of a capital nature tried in the Sessions Court, at present presided over by Colonel Mackenzie, the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, a deservedly popular and highly esteemed officer. This is bad enough in all conscience, but when in the absence of the executive head of the police his assistant is nominated to prosecute in a case of murder, I think it is high time the public were placed in possession of the facts. The quarterly sessions are to open, I believe, in Akola next week, about the 24th instant, and among other cases to be tried, I am told, is one of a most diabolical "wife murder," so common about these parts. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police are away enjoying the salubrious air of a small hill resort in that district, while their subordinates are left behind to manage things as best they can. However, for the District Superintendent of Police to come down to Akola and carry on the duties usually entrusted to him, apparently is not deemed necessary ! A very convenient plan has been arranged. The Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police is to prosecute next week in this important case—a young officer whose knowledge of legal procedure and of the Indian Penal Code cannot be extensive. He has never prosecuted or acted the part of a "public prosecutor" in his life before, and to begin with a "capital offence" in a Sessions Court is about the biggest piece of irregularity one has heard of for a long time. There is one way of doing a thing properly and in a seemly fashion, but to lower the dignity of a Government in such a ruthless manner is not a *role* to be assumed with impunity by the British *raj* in the present day. The Berar Province is overrun with lawyers, pleaders, and vakils. Could not one of these be nominated Public Prosecutor, as is done at Secunderabad ?

Camp Berar, April 18. JUSTITIA.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope Government will be pleased to take early action to amend that provision of the Arms Act which relates to the renewal of gum licenses, as it is extremely desirable that the term for which the licences are granted should be extended, license-holders being put to considerable inconvenience in consequence of delays in the renewal of the licences. I may here observe, that my licence, which is in the office of the Magistrate of Thana since January last, has not yet come to my hands, and I venture to think the amendment will tend to remove the difficulty.—Yours, &c.,

April 24. A LICENCE-HOLDER.

CONSIDERABLE outcry has been raised in Paris owing to a proposed plan for running a railway-line through the leafy avenues and across the velvet turf of that beloved resort of the average Parisian, the Bois de Boulogne. The Western Railway Company wants a long strip of the Bois extending from the Gate of Auteuil to that of Saint Cloud in order to construct a line from Auteuil to Boulogne on the Seine. The Municipal Council has rejected the proposal, but the Prefect of the Seine insists upon its adoption, and contends that the City has a full legal right to alienate any party of the Wood which may be necessary to hand over to any company for purposes of public utility. The Municipal Councillors directed their engineer to report on the subject, and this official has drawn up a most æsthetic composition, in which he enlarges on the bosky beauty of the Bois and the idyllic loveliness of its glades and groves. The solution of the question is awaited eagerly by Parisians.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present :—Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, R. E., Messrs. E. B. Carroll Javerilal Umiashankar, M. N. Banajee, K. N. Kabraji, Muljee Bhowanidas, K. M. Shroff, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Sir Henry Morland was called to the chair, in the absence, through illness, of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

There was a discussion at the meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday on their resolution regarding the new Municipal building, which the Corporation lately referred back to the Committee for explanation on several points, the chief of which was that relating to the architect's fee. The Committee had passed a resolution that Mr. Stevens, the architect, should receive the usual fee of 5 per cent. on the work, and that resolution was subsequently confirmed by the Corporation, who resolved that the work should be commenced forthwith, and the foundations be laid before the monsoon. When the Corporation was asked to make certain payments on account of the work, they found that 5 per cent. did not represent the entire amount that was to be paid to Mr. Stevens, but that according to the rules of the Institute of British Architects, of which he was a fellow, he could claim one and a half per cent. more for certain additional work. It was argued that, being a member of the Institute, Mr. Stevens was bound by the rules of the Institute, and that, therefore, the words "usual rate" must be understood to mean the rate regulated by the rules of the Institute. It was further stated that the Corporation had been informed of the fact that the rate was to the fixed in accordance with the rules of the Institute. On the subject being referred back to the Standing Committee, it was resolved at the meeting held last week that the resolution should be divided into parts according to the various items involved in it, and that each part should be placed in charge of a separate member of the Standing Committee, in order that he might place it before the Corporation with all the explanation that might be needed by that body. When further details regarding the subject came to be considered yesterday, the discussion mainly turned upon the question of the terms under which the architect's fee was originally settled by the Standing Committee. Mr. Javerilal said that the impression in the minds of the members at the time was that nothing more than five per cent. was to be paid ; but it now appeared that under the rules of the Institute they were bound to pay the additional percentage that was now asked. Mr. Kabrajee contended that the words "usual rate" was understood by the Corporation to mean the rate prevailing in Bombay, and that they were afterwards surprised to find that they had yet to pay something more than 5 per cent. The Municipal Commissioner was bound to sanction under the terms of their resolution. Mr. Banajee was as sorry as Mr. Kabrajee himself that they should have to make the additional payment. But having passed a resolution, there was no way of getting out of it. No one inquired at the proper time what the words "usual rate" exactly meant. Dr. Cowasji also insisted that the Corporation had now no choice but to sanction the payments, in order that the work might be proceeded with without further loss of time. He added that the Corporation must be distinctly told that they would have to pay more for any extra work they would ask Mr. Stevens to do.

The Committee having agreed as to the details of their resolution, which was practically re-affirmed, the subject will come on again at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Monday next.

WATER-SUPPLY AT COORLA.

A correspondence was submitted to the meeting regarding the proposal for the supply of Vehar water to Coorla. In reply to a letter from the Commissioner, Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of Water-Works, stated that the population of Coorla in 1881 was 9,715, and that now it had probably risen to about 11,500. The present supply to properties for domestic purposes was 2,000 gallons per day and to dipping wells 8,000 gallons. The total supply to the population would be 69,000 gallons, of which 10,000 gallons were already supplied. Mr. Tomlinson thought that Coorla should be supplied at the same rate as Bandora, namely, 12 annas per 1,000 gallons.

It was resolved to defer the consideration of this subject till the next meeting.

The Committee adjourned at 5-30 p.m.

THE SURAT RELIEF FUND.

THE further following amounts have been subscribed from freight brokers to the relief of the sufferers from the great fire at Surat :—

	Rs.	a.
Messrs. Purshotum and Co.....	101	0
Mr. Dhurumsee Canjee	51	0
„ Dhurumsee Naranjee Gullabchund.....	51	0
„ Moolchund Vasanjee.....	51	0
„ Velljee Parpia.....	25	0
Messrs. Luckmidas Vullubjee and Co.....	25	0
„ Nixon and Jeevan.....	25	0
Mr. Sulliman Ameer.....	15	4
Messrs. Phillips and Luckmidass.....	10	0
	354	4
Previously collected.....	1,289	0
	1,643	4

The following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay up to yesterday, the 24th April 1889, on account of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Mody	51	0
Mr. Bhikhajee Jehangir Mody	100	0
Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody.....	101	0
Messrs. Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee and Tricumjee Mooljee and Co.....	351	0
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	1,000	0
The late Mr. Jamsedjee N. Petit	250	0
Messrs. Framjee and Byramjee Nowrojee Marphatia of Molegaon	10	0
Mr. Hajee Dawood Haji Bowla	200	0
Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C.I.E....	100	0
Messrs. Runchorjee Kissanjee, Sir Karkoon of Matunga Custom, Salt Department, and others.....	110	0
Bai Hangooverbai, widow of Ramjee Madhavjee	1,000	0
Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir	250	0
Sett Parpia Purdban	250	0
Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee	200	0
Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee.....	150	0
Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna.....	100	0
Mr. A. C. Trevor	100	0
Dr. Mangesh B. Colasker	100	0
Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Watchagandhy	51	0
Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Co.	50	0
Messrs. Munmohandas Ramjee and Co.....	250	0
Messrs. Thakersey Mooljee and Sons.....	750	0
Mr. Dadajee Harry	10	0
Mr. Soker Kaka	10	0
Total.....	5,544	0
Amount previously acknowledged	30,350	2
Grand Total.....	35,894	2

HOMER'S reprehensible habits of mendicancy have been repeated by a full-fledged Parisian poet known by the name of Libel, who was arrested as a "vagrom man" by the police in a market at Clignancourt. Libel's Parnassian career is a rather peculiar one. He published some years ago a volume of verses in praise of Woman and *Absinthe*. He also wrote a poetical effusion describing the progress of an unlucky Man of Letters to the Madhouse at Charenton, and his poignant woes and wails touched the susceptible heart of Victor Hugo, who helped him with words of comfort and substantial contributions. In the preface to one of Libel's volumes was incorporated a letter from Victor Hugo, in which the writer said :—Dear poet, you have suffered, wept and sung, it is the fortune of the Bard to do so !" Libel's unfortunate addiction to *Absinthe* had reduced him to unblushing beggary, and he lost an allowance which was meted to out him by a philanthropic person. Of late he supported himself by writing amorous effusions for an eccentric old lady, who gave him 60*f.* a month for his poetical flattery, which was couched in flowery language wherein the Clignancourt Bard compared his elderly patroness to classical divinities of undeniable charms but of doubtful virtue. The poet, who is an old offender, has been locked up for a month.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE PRESS UPON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—Just and not too severe as is the sentence, there is one point on which the Indian public will not, we apprehend, be satisfied, and that is the acquittal on the charges of corruption. On this point Lord Cross's decision is in direct conflict with the prevailing moral conviction of, we venture to think, the entire Indian public, excluding a few personal friends of Mr. Crawford. Lord Cross gives his decision apparently against his own conviction, and on a ground which would make all appeals on facts absolutely nugatory. The Commissioners, it is well known, acquitted Mr. Crawford on the charges of corruption. What the precise ground of their decision is, is not yet known, but it is generally believed that they readily swallowed the notorious Brahman conspiracy theory propounded by the ingenious counsel of the accused. How utterly ridiculous and unfounded is the theory we have often shown, and we believe the Government of Bombay too entirely discredit it in their despatch. But strange enough the Commission would appear to have adopted this theory, and the Secretary of State could not have come to the conclusion he did without adopting it likewise. The only redeeming feature in the Secretary of State's despatch is that it approves of Lord Reay's action and justifies the proceedings his Lordship took in reference to the trial. Lord Reay's enemies are still unremitting in their endeavours to vilify his Lordship. The London *Times* and its namesake in Bombay still find cause for expressing condemnation on some pretext or another, however unfounded or exploded. Now Lord Reay is blamed for not immediately publishing the Commissioners' report and acting on it. Was the Bombay Government to publish the report when the Secretary of State forbade its publication ? And was it to act upon the report when it saw itself grave reasons for differing from the Commissioners ? Surely public criticism has come to a strange pass if it has to rest itself on such wilfully perverse and consciously false grounds. We should not wonder if the London *Thunderer* becomes utterly discredited in regard to its criticism on Indian matters, as it has already become in regard to Irish affairs, and we should not be surprised if the same fate over took our local contemporary. In any case it is a strange irony of fate that some of the English and Anglo-Indian papers should seek to vilify the responsible head of a British administration for endeavouring to purify the rule, and maintain the honour of their own race. It is pleasing to note, however, that Lord Reay has found a supporter in Lord Cross, and that the efforts of his opponents to discredit him have to that extent proved fruitless.

The *Englishman* says :—In spite of the attitude of a certain section of the Indian press, we have little doubt that the despatch of the Secretary of State in the case against Mr. Crawford will commend itself to the conscience of the great majority of Englishmen in India. The feeling will be general that, short of the dismissal of the defendant, no course that could have been taken would have been consonant either with the high traditions of the Indian Civil Service, or with the interests of the Empire. Of so aggravated a character, indeed, was the defendant's misconduct, that any more lenient treatment of him would have been interpreted by the Native mind as a palliation of the offences with which he was charged. To say that such a result would have been in the last degree deplorable would but inadequately express the gravity of the consequences implied in it. It may be an open question whether our rule in this country is based upon moral or upon physical force, but it is certain that it would be deprived of all justification the moment it came to be generally believed that those in authority regarded corruption as venial ; for, between the belief that corruption was venial and the belief that it was general, there would be in Native eyes but one step, and that both short and inevitable. It is unnecessary to dwell in detail upon the state of things that would follow. Suffice it to say that it would be a state of things in which the British official, however, pure he might be in fact, would be little less powerless for good than if he actually sold justice and preferment to the highest bidder. The Commission, it is true, acquitted, and rightly so Mr. Crawford of the graver charge, and the Secretary of State has wisely declined to disturb its finding. But it remains beyond question that Mr. Crawford's conduct was such as to prompt, if not to justify, the belief that he was corrupt, and that this belief was entertained by many of the Natives around him. Unless he was ignorant of native habits of thought to an extent unusual in an officer of his standing and experience, he must have been perfectly well aware that this was the case, even if the echoes of current rumour did not actually reach his ears. Under these circumstances we are unable to see that any conflict arises between the plain demands of political expediency and those of strict justice in the case. Mr. Crawford may be entitled to our pity, in the sense in which it is due to any one who has fallen through his own imprudence, but as a victim of undue severity he has no claim upon our sympathies. Had his offence been confined to an isolated act of borrowing, it would have been different. But instead of this being the case, it is shown that he had borrowed frequently and systematically, and to an extent which, seeing that the desperate condition of his affairs was a matter of notoriety, was in itself calculated to cast doubt on the *bona fides* of his transactions. Upon the conduct of Mr. Crawford since he became aware that his delinquencies had attracted the attention of the Government, it would, perhaps, be uncharitable to dwell, the more so that the strange episode of his flight may well be considered to lend some colour to his statement that he was not, at the time, wholly responsible for his actions. At the same time, we find it impossible to pass over the reflections cast by him on the impartiality of the Governor of Bombay, in his memorial to the Viceroy, without recording our opinion of their unworthiness. That so intemperate a document should not only have been entertained, but patiently answered, speaks volumes for the amiability of Lord Dufferin. No unbiased critic can for a moment seriously believe that the Government of Bombay has, in any of the steps it has taken in this painful case, been actuated by other than the highest public motives. At the same time, we fear, it must be admitted that it has not, at every stage of its proceedings in the matter, acted with as much coolness and discretion as might justly have been expected from it. There can, we think, be little doubt that, in causing the defendant to be arrested in the first instance, and placed before a Magistrate on a criminal charge, it committed a serious error of judgment ; and one of which the defendant and his friends were only too prompt to take advantage. For so extreme a step in the case of an official of Mr. Crawford's standing there was, we should imagine, no precedent, and there was little or no excuse for it beyond that furnished by the melodramatic incident of his attempted flight. Had the course, which was pursued in the end, and which was plainly indicated by the circumstances of the case, been originally adopted, the public scandal would have been minimised, and the Government, in all probability, spared much of the vituperation with which it has been assailed. It is more than questionable, again, whether Lord Reay exercised a wise discretion in offering the indemnity he did to the official witnesses in the case. In the first place, it was inevitable from the nature of things, that such an offer must either prove wholly nugatory, or land the Government in a serious dilemma, in the second, it was morally certain to be seized upon by hostile critics as an indication of over-eagerness for a conviction.

A TELEGRAM dated Bhamo, 21st April, says :—All anxiety regarding General Wolseley and his troops has passed away, news having at last been received of their safety. The Hampshire column is occupying Katran village, and the Rifle Brigade column returned to Mansi yesterday. The news was brought in by the mounted infantry late last night. The two columns will now proceed to attack the Phunkan chieftain's large stone fort in front and rear. Only slight skirmishes have hitherto taken place, our losses in them being *nil*. Serious fighting has yet to take place—probably today. The search column has, of course, been countermanded.

M. EMILE ZOLA denies that he has made all those extraordinary journeys in a railway locomotive which have been attributed to him. He has been studying the Western-line carefully in order to find local colour for his new novel, and he will do so more energetically when the fine weather sets in. The railway authorities have given him every facility for the continuation of his inquiries, and his principal preoccupation at present is to see exactly what signalmen, guards, and other railway *employes* do at certain times of the day and at given places, so that the sharp-eyed cavillers who try to "have him on toast" will not be able to find a flaw in what he most prides himself—the accurate and realistic presentment of technical details. There will be five murders in M. Zola's new novel, and the author will concentrate his efforts on a psychological analysis of crime, the reader's interest being sustained by Gaboriau-like effects. The work is giving the author an immense deal of trouble, as he intends it to be not only a literary masterpiece, but a triumphant challenge to his numerous critics.

SIR RAYMOND WEST'S MINUTE ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE following is the Minute by Sir Raymond West on the Crawford Case referred to in Lord Reay's despatch :—

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. A. T. Crawford, having now presented their report, the duty devolves on Government under Act XXXVII of 1850 of pronouncing on the proof or failure of proof of malversation. In discharging this duty Government must obtain all the assistance from the report and the proceedings of the Commissioners which those records can afford, but it is bound, using these valuable aids, to form its own judgment on the innocence or culpability and the degree of culpability of the accused officer.

2. Before proceeding to a detailed examination of the case it is desirable that a full acknowledgment should be made of the painstaking and laborious diligence with which the Commissioners performed the task assigned to them. It must have been in many ways an irksome and even a repulsive one, but the persistence and minute care with which it was performed seem never to have flagged even to the close of the inquiry. As it will not be possible for Government in all respects to adopt the views of the Commissioners, it is the more incumbent on it to recognize the conscientiousness, acumen and patience with which those views have been arrived at and presented.

3. This acknowledgment of the Commissioners' ability and zeal having been made, it seems desirable to point out at once the particulars in which, as it seems, they may have fallen into error through the adoption of wrong or defective principles of inquiry. Government, desirous of ascertaining the truth as such rather than of conforming to any artificial canons concerning the reception and rejection and the appraisement of evidence, cannot but consider that the Commissioners have in several instances been fettered and cramped by their discipline in a single and somewhat narrow type of investigation. They have applied some doctrines of the law of criminal procedure in a way adapted rather to exclude testimony of small value wholly from consideration than to set a right valuation upon it. Thus, in discussing generally the testimony of the "accomplice witnesses" the Commissioners say that most of them "gave their evidence upon a promise of immunity if they spoke the truth." These promises were in fact limited to the cases in which those to whom they were made should make a complete disclosure of all that they knew. They were made, as the Commissioners say, "solely with the view to make those to whom they were offered speak the truth without fear. But such people," they add, "as those in question are apt to put their own interpretation upon their undertaking to speak the truth and to treat it as an undertaking to speak what will support the charge against the accused." This is really a purely gratuitous assumption. The chief witnesses who spoke on a promise of indemnity were men of good education and tolerably well acquainted with the law. They could not misconstrue an encouragement to tell the truth into a temptation held out by Government to falsehood, and unless they imputed this baseness to the Government, and were themselves base enough to yield to it, how can they have supposed they were called on to give evidence that would tell against Mr. Crawford without regard to whether it was true or false ?

4. The Commissioners support their contention that mamlatdars were tempted to falsehood by an iniquitous immun

clerk acting between Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford or others in the office, and cognisant of all the corruption that was going on. He was suspended on the 16th July, and on the 20th idem came voluntarily forward and told what was apparently the whole truth about all the cases put to him. Subsequently he gave further information, and indicated points on which the office records would probably throw light. He was not reinstated till the end of September, when the great bulk of the evidence against Mr. Crawford had already been taken. He was examined in the case against Hanmantrao on the 18th August and cross-examined on the 7th September. He has never, since his first suspension, been allowed to rejoin the Commissioner's office, but has been employed elsewhere.'

Vishnu Anant Patwardhan was head clerk in the Commissioner's office, and was mentioned in the report of the Inspector-General of Police as likely to hamper the inquiries being made in that quarter. He was accordingly transferred to Khandesh, where the post of Deputy-Accountant had to be filled up. This was done to keep him out of Poona. Subsequently, the Commissioner, C. D., had him transferred to Satara, still on his own pay. By the time he passed through Poona on his way, Deshmukh and Yadavrao had given information, and many of the statements had been recorded. Patwardhan voluntarily came forward to add his statement.

Of *Mr. Pendse* the Commissioners say (Report, page 5, paragraph 1):—"Pendse.....has.....shown himself unscrupulous in arranging evidence against Mr. Crawford, and he also took an active part in getting up the case." From the Advocate General's closing speech it appears that Pendse probably acted throughout in good faith, though certainly with haste and on insufficient information. The service books of mamlatdars were not in the Commissioner's office when Pendse drew up his tables, and the Civil and Gradation Lists and such of the quarterly statements as were recorded in the office mainly support his views, if merely acting appointments be excluded and the lists be taken in connection with only such appointments as were temporarily substantive. His lists were relevant only to quite a side-issue. Mr Crawford himself admits that quite up to his suspension he trusted Mr Pendse and found him trustworthy and friendly.

In "getting up cases" Pendse's part was confined to looking out records and tabulating statements of service. He had nothing to do with the witnesses, except calling them up for examination, nor did he attend except when specially sent for to explain records at the office, where those engaged on the case used to work. He occupied himself in explaining office routine matters, or the appointments of mamlatdars. Bhimbhai explains his intimacy at pages 340-342 of the proceedings and shows the extent of it.

6. The Commissioners doubtless were not aware, although it was the fact, that a large number of Government officials, mostly mamlatdars, besides those examined in the case, were invited to make disclosures, and although they declined to do so, yet have sustained no injury in property or position. On information which seemed *prima facie* trustworthy, nine or ten officers were thus called on, but on their denial of the knowledge imputed to them they were sent back to resume their duties without injury and without censure from Government. These cases must have been perfectly well-known in all official circles and would prove to everyone that silence was safe where it was honest.

7. A fair and reasonable estimate of the instances relied on by the Commissioners makes it then impossible to concur in their conclusion that there "were special temptations to give, and get others to give, evidence which should secure a conviction." The only temptation, the only encouragement, was not to conceal the truth. It is impossible to say that immunity from punishment was not necessary to this end. Safeguarded as they were by the pledges given to them, the native witnesses still gave their evidence in fear and trembling. The Commissioners suggest that Bhimbhai, the first accuser of Mr. Crawford, was actuated by ill-feeling towards him, but to conclude thence that he would or could subora false testimony is a mere conjecture, and, looking to the high character Bhimbhai has always borne, an unjust one. As to Pendse, Yadavrao, Deshmukh, Patwardhan, all named in this connection by the Commissioners, it does not appear, although Pendse put in an incorrect list which he had not examined with due care, that these men had any interest in inducing witnesses to lie, or any authority by which they could constrain them to falsehood. The prior examinations of the witnesses were taken by Mr. Ommanney, the Inspector-General of Police, or under his direction by Messrs. Kennedy and Lucas, whose "good faith and impartiality are above suspicion." If so, no iniquitous suggestion can have had an abiding effect on the sincerity of the witnesses.

8. That the witnesses were in many cases accomplices of Mr. Crawford in his alleged offences, must necessarily detract considerably from the value of their testimony. Yet even here there are important distinctions to be made. The considerations applicable to the evidence of accomplices in criminal trials are but very partially applicable to some of the most important witnesses in this case, and the analogy drawn by the Commissioners so far fails. Even in criminal trials the Indian Evidence Act, Section 133, which represents the most advanced juristic thought on the subject, provides that a conviction may proceed on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. It is a question in every case for the exercise of judgemnt and discretion. Macaulay and his colleagues in framing the Indian Penal Code took occasion in one of their notes (E) to point out that in India the criminality of one who under pressure bribed an official was but nominal. Looking to the habits of thought and traditions of the people, a payment of money under such circumstances to procure an office or a transfer, no more implies a general moral insensibility than in England the purchase of a church living or a commission or an exchange between officers in the army. Neither, therefore, does it materially detract from the credibility of a witness.

9. What has next to be observed is that if the testimony of the witnesses of the class just referred to is believed — the evidence of "victims of extortion rather than willing parties to corruption" — then a general sense of oppression and helplessness must have been so diffused amongst the official community that those who without direct "compulsion or pressure . . . . assisted in corrupt bargains or paid or helped to pay money in pursuance of them," can hardly be deemed men who acted of their own free will. The traveller who hands his purse to a brigand is no more free in reality than he from whom it is wrested by force. The remarkable quickness of natives of India in appreciating slight tendencies and indications of personal character, has often been noted, and once it was generally felt that loans were desired by a Commissioner with patronage to dispose of, it was certain to be felt also that not much promotion would be had without expense. Those who submitted to it with less open reluctance, are hardly distinguishable morally from those who were put under direct pressure. The conviction was gradually brought home to Government that this state of feeling was spread throughout the Central Division of this Presidency. It was accepted with reluctance, and the timidity of informants led to a vagueness of statement which for long prevented any decisive action. Corruption is in its nature a secret offence. Detection is almost impossible without a disclosure by one or other of the parties. It became necessary for Government when it had definitely resolved on the necessity of bringing a great official to trial for great offences, to make some sacrifices of slighter *feelings of reprobation* in order to secure evidence on the greater and graver issues which demanded definite answers. It offered in several instances an indemnity to surbordinate officers who were reasonably supposed to have paid money in order to avert injury against the mischiefs they might otherwise sustain through their disclosures. The condition of the indemnity was a full revelation of all that the witness in each instance knew. It is only necessary to refer to what has taken place during and after the proceedings on the inquiry, to show that such a guarantee was indispensable. The witnesses did, in fact, expose themselves to criminal proceedings which were actually initiated against some of them and are at this moment pending. The statements under such circumstances are, no doubt, subject to a certain deduction. The deduction, however, differs widely from that to be made in the case of a man who, acknowledging himself guilty of a revolting crime, endeavours to escape by giving evidence against his fellows. The purchase of offices does not offend the moral sensibility seriously, except when it has become highly developed. The evil of the sale of judicial and confidential offices was early recognized in England, and the practice was prohibited by the Statute 5 and 6 Edward VI, cap. 16, but that is a statute of local application not extending to India. In France, on the other hand, the purchase and sale of judicial offices, as is well known, was long practised, was thoroughly systematized under Louis XIV, and was defended by Montesquieu. However injurious, then, the payment of money for an office, and especially for a judicial office, may be, it cannot be deemed so offensive to the rudimentary sentiments of morality as necessarily to imply an indifference to truth and honesty. Even in England the Masters in Chancery who had purchased their offices from Lord Macclesfield were indemnified against injury in return for giving evidence against the great offender, and their testimony was not thought essentially less credible than that of other witnesses. The system at work, as they described it, put a pressure on them which made their payments virtually compulsory. Their cases were thus exactly analogous to those of the mamlatdars in the present inquiry, and the evidence of the mamlatdars was both worth securing and valuable when secured (a).

10. If the testimony is true, then whatever the degree of their moral turpitude may be, the charges of corruption against Mr Crawford must in some cases be held proved. If their testimony is not true, then the objection on the ground of their having taken part in corrupt transactions fails. What they have been guilty of is not bribing, but perjury—an offence of which in the absence of any moral stigma there would be no prior ground for supposing them capable. How far they have satisfied the conditions of their indemnity may admit of question in individual cases, but there appears to be reasons for supposing their testimony to be generally valueless. To set it aside, with the Commissioners, as of no weight against the declaration of a deeply interested party appears quite unreasonable. In giving to Mr. Crawford the privileges of an accused in a criminal court, the Commissioners, in order to be consistent, ought to have refused to his denials the weight due only to the testimony of a disinterested witness.

11. In the case of the "regular agents in carrying out a system of corruption or extortion or both" the moral estimate formed of them by the Commissioners may be accepted without reserve. They deserve no credit except where their statements are confirmed by other evidence. Where their explanations of facts and of their own conduct and motives are corroborated they deserve the consideration arising from the principle that falsehood generally betrays the liar, while truth is easy and self-consistent. It seems very probable that in some instances a desire to minimize his own direct and personal share in the corrupt transactions in which he owns he took part has in the case of the witness Kazi Abbas, not only caused him to speak untruly himself, but to induce other witnesses to invent circumstances tending, as he thought, to his exculpation. Such instances in such an inquiry are almost inevitable. They tend to obscure the truth, but they must not be allowed through the moral indignation they provoke to distract the mind from a just appreciation of the evidence free from similar objections.

12. In their reasoning on the evidence laid before them the Commissioners appear to have applied a standard of proof not altogether well adapted to an inquiry of this description. Dealing with a large number of individual accusations, each on its own merits, they have overlooked the proper and logical result of cumulative instances tending independently towards the same conclusion. The method developed in England by which the instances and the issues submitted to a jury are confined within the narrowest limits is, no doubt, well suited to the system of which it forms a part. Yet we know that it has not commended itself to the jurists and legislators of foreign countries. They permit inferences as to character and probabilities of conduct to be drawn from a much wider range of facts than the English procedure allows to be looked at. Apart from the special conditions of time, intelligence, and historical descent of legal doctrine under which an English jury works, its method is not that which reason suggests as the best means for attaining truth. Its exclusion of collateral inquiries and of the results to which these tend is the reverse of the mode of investigation pursued in the physical sciences, in which absolute conviction is generally arrived at through an induction drawn from many indications, each perhaps insufficient in itself to produce certainty, but in their concurrent effect irresistible. This case presents an array of witnesses deposing severally or in small groups to different instances of direct extortion as well as to acts of apparent encouragement of corruption on Mr. Crawford's part or of almost ostentatious connivance at it. To treat each of such cases like a criminal charge tried by itself, and, because each taken by itself is insufficient to produce absolute conviction, to conclude that conviction cannot fairly be derived from the aggregate, is to extend a defective method until it becomes a source of fallacy and illusion. As well as from the logical standpoint might it be said that as the evidence of each of several witnesses in a particular trial would be insufficient to prove the guilt of an accused when opposed to the general presumption of innocence, so the aggregate testimony must be equally ineffectual. In all our ordinary judgments on character and conduct we found ourselves on induction from instances, and to follow an opposite course in such an inquiry as the present is really to fall into a most familiar fallacy. A grain of corn will not sustain a man for a day, nor a second nor a third, neither, therefore, will a bushel of grain sustain him. Even in the English criminal courts evidence of collateral cases is admitted, as when an accused is charged with highway robbery or receipt of stolen property, where it affords a fair inference concerning a question at issue, and here the general presumption of innocence and purity of character by which the testimony to any instance of misconduct is met must be diminished and almost effaced by evidence of other acts incompatible or hard to reconcile with innocence.

13. The mere fact that they were commissioned to deal with upwards of thirty different accusations ought to have suggested to the Commissioners that they could not properly govern themselves by the rules applicable to a jury. As a jury they could not have been called on to inquire into more than three instances and those of the same offence and confined within a narrow limit of time. As a Commission they were at liberty and were bound to extend their inquiry over the whole field laid open to them and to gather light from every part of it for the discussion of each question that arose.

14. Thus, for instance, it comes out that many men from whom Mr. Crawford is accused of having directly or indirectly received bribes are indisputably proved to have taken up their hundis payable at Poona, to have drawn money from their deposits in the savings banks, and in various ways to have furnished themselves with an unusual supply of available cash just at the times when, according to the evidence, similar sums were paid over by them to Mr. Crawford. As a merely accidental coincidence it would be most marvellous that whenever other indications in a dozen or twenty instances pointed to Mr. Crawford's having received money from particular persons in a furtive manner, these persons should be found on close inquiry to have furnished themselves with the means of making such payments. The inference of cause connection which would be very weak were there but one or even two such instances, becomes almost irresistibly strong when the instances are multiplied, as in the numerous cases placed before the Commissioners. To deal with such a series of coincidences individually and without regard to their cumulative force was to disregard the first principles of scientific induction.

15. It is the more strange that the Commissioners should have fallen into this defect of method, seeing that in considering the facts that tell on Mr. Crawford's side they have shown themselves alive to the importance of cumulative instances. A series of orders alleged to have been corruptly procured but explicable by honest causes deserve, as the Commissioners say, "corresponding weight. . . . . in Mr. Crawford's favour." This is quite true as far as it goes. But it omits two considerations: first, that Mr. Crawford, like every official, was so tied down by official relations and the orders of Government that a palpable divergence was in many cases hardly possible; and, secondly, that the money might as well be paid to avert an injury as to procure a wrongful advantage. In the promotions and exchanges of subordinate officers much must needs be left to the discretion of a Commissioner. He can seldom indeed be at a loss for reasons why he did not favour A rather than B. It seems, if the witnesses in this inquiry are to be believed, that the men who gave money as loans or otherwise almost without exception failed to perceive—if it was indeed the case—that they were thereby gaining an undue advantage. Their own estimate of their own claims was as usual too high, and in paying the fee exacted for justice they infringed a rule of only recent introduction into the scheme of even European ethics viewed as a working system.

16. The Commissioners pass very lightly over Mr. Crawford's attempt to escape in disguise. They admit indeed that the fact was one deserving "serious consideration." But then they say "that flight does not give rise to any legitimate inference that Mr. Crawford knew himself to be guilty of corruption. At the time he went away he had no reason to know that any criminal charge against him had been brought. . . . . while as to any charge short of one before a criminal court he could gain nothing by flight and might lose much." Mr. Crawford knew he had been suspended for official malversation. What precise charges might be brought against him he could not at that moment judge from any external indications. It was only his conscience—his consciousness of serious wrong-doing—that on any ordinary principles could have impelled him to flight—not the knowledge of criminal proceedings actually instituted, but a well-grounded apprehension that they would be instituted, arising from his knowledge of his own conduct. Such seems the legitimate application to his case of the principle put forward by the Commissioners. It is not generally thought to detract from the evidentiary weight of a murderer's or burglar's flight that at the moment he has not been brought before a court of justice or even arrested. In Mr. Crawford's case every motive must have combined to forbid flight which could operate on an honourable gentleman. His creditors could not have seriously molested him in any way that he could escape by flight. The humiliation of suspension from office should have been an incentive to stay and triumph through innocence rather than virtually confess guilt by absconding from justice. The mere act of attempting to escape from the country under a false name and in disguise was under the circumstances in itself a degrading act which should for ever disqualify Mr. Crawford for employment in a high position calling for self-respect, a nice sense of honour, personal influence, and public confidence. In its bearing on the charges brought against Mr. Crawford and the testimony by which they are supported and repelled, his flight is chiefly important in weakening to an extreme degree that general presumption of a high-minded and scrupulous sensitiveness in matters of personal honour which may generally be attributed to the English gentleman. It is in a sensible degree less unlikely in the case of one who has run away from disgraceful imputations than in the case of one who has calmly confronted them that he should have been capable of baseness.

17. Closely connected with the considerations just dwelt on are those arising out of Mr. Crawford's long-continued and irretrievable pecuniary embarrassments and his utter recklessness in money matters as acknowledged by him as a witness on the trials of Hanmantrao. The Commissioners say that "a man so embarrassed as he was is under a greater temptation to corruption than other men." Mr. Crawford himself must have been aware of this. He must have known what imputations are in this country commonly thrown out against officials who are notoriously overwhelmed with debt. The removal a generation ago of two Judges of the Bombay Sadar Court on this account must have been familiar to him. It behoved him then, who was remitting to Bombay large sums quite disproportionate to the salary of which he could dispose, to keep clear and accurate accounts. Any official in India whose remittances exceed his income ought to be prepared to show whence the money has been derived. Mr. Crawford entirely failed to satisfy this obligation. "The suggestion," the Commissioners say, "was that the difference was obtained corruptly; but he had another source of supply in extensive borrowing." That is so no doubt; but after a certain point is reached, borrowing will barely cover payments of loans, and the insolvent official who perpetually makes large remittances is not unjustly suspected of corruption if he cannot or will not tell whence they come and declares he has kept no accounts. Such a state of things is not by itself proof of corruption, but it is the environment in which corruption naturally grows. It produces almost inevitably a readiness to resort to sordid devices, a blunting of sensibility which sap the foundations of honour, and so far weaken the general presumption against the possibility of meanness and malversation.

18. That Mr. Crawford's sense of duty had become enfeebled through the influence of an irregular life, and demoralizing interests is unhappily manifest on the records of Government. His fine presence, his charm of manner, his energy, force of character and capacity for affairs had at one time made him certainly one of the most distinguished members of Her Majesty's Civil Service. He has left in many places the impress of his ability and influence. Yet of late years it has become the duty of Government on several occasions to reprove or admonish him for the imperfect discharge of his duties. It has been notorious that oscillating about Poona as a centre his movements have been far less extensive and frequent than they should have been. A sense of his reputation and former services mitigated the censures Government were forced to pronounce, and gained him an indulgence in inertness which would have been denied to another. The most lenient view was taken of his behaviour, but now, when his assertions have to be set in the balance against the concurrent testimony of many witnesses, it would be wrong and unjust not to bear in mind the general laxity of principle and want of noble shame which his later conduct in the official sphere has exhibited.

19. One instance of Mr. Crawford's disregard of official obligations and of the orders of Government was so clearly brought out in the evidence that it calls for particular remark. It is a well-known rule that members of the public service generally, but especially Covenanted Civilians, are prohibited from engaging in trade. Mr. Crawford had to superintend a host of subordinates to whom this rule by statute or order applied. He was bound to set an example of scrupulous obedience to lawful commands and delicate abstinence from irregular gains. These principles of conduct he appears to have entirely laid aside when he engaged in horse-dealing at the end of 1887.

20. Mr. Crawford's account of this transaction is that he had some arrangement with one of the partners in Messrs. Watson's firm, that when he went to Calcutta in December 1887 he should purchase Australian horses, for which Watson should advance the money, the profit and loss being Mr. Crawford's. The profit was to be received by Messrs. Watson and be credited towards reduction of Mr. Crawford's debt to the firm. The accounts show advances of Rs. 1,059-2 and Rs. 9,388-12, or Rs. 10,447-14 on January 9th, 1888. Mr. Crawford says he bought 13 horses. Exhibit 283 (page 219) shows that on 31st December 1887 he telegraphed that he had bought 16 horses, all of which he consigned to Messrs. Watson. Mr. Crawford states that four or six horses were unsold at the time of his suspension. He gives the following payments as having been made to him on account of the horses sold:—

			Rs.
24-1-88	...	...	1,500
15-2-88	...	...	1,700
15-2-88	...	...	2,500 pair to Sir J. Jijibhoy.
16-2-88	...	...	1,700
16-2-88	...	...	1,000 Khimji Jiva—mare.
Total	...		8,400

Assuming the rates to be correct, this would account for nine horses. Though Mr. Crawford represents the matter as a private arrangement between himself and one of the members of the firm, as an individual, the cost is debited and the receipts are credited in Mr. Crawford's ordinary account with the firm, and the whole of the advance made by the firm for the purchase of the horses is brought on to the account of Mr. Crawford like any other loan or payment on his behalf. On the other hand, the horses were consigned to the firm, and no charge for keep is debited to Mr. Crawford. Again, the cheques were all, with one exception (that of Khimji Jiva), paid in by Mr. Crawford himself.

All this indicates that the transaction was managed by and for the benefit of Mr. Crawford on an advance from the firm. It is difficult to see why the firm should have kept and fed the horses from the 9th January, when it appears they arrived in Bombay, till the 24th, when one was sold, and the 15th and 16th February, when a clearance seems to have been made—leaving about four, for which apparently Mr. Carroll must have gone up to Poona, six months later. The firm was to have none of the profits, but to retain the animals as part security for the advance.

21. None of these horses were sold after the 16th February; about seven were disposed of on that and the preceding day. Mr Crawford mentioned as purchasers only Sir J. Jijibhoy, who resides in both Poona and Bombay, and Khimji Jiva, who lives in Bombay. The sale to Sir J. Jijibhoy was undoubtedly conducted by Mr. Crawford and the cheque drawn in his name. That to Khimji Jiva may or may not have been through Mr. Crawford direct, but the money paid by him was credited to Mr. Crawford. At this time Khimji was in treaty for the Bhadgaon Farm. On the 23rd and 24th January 1888 he had bid Rs. 35,500 and on the 28th idem the offer was accepted by Government. It appears from paragraph 7 of the Exhibit MX that Mr. Crawford saw Khimji in Bombay on 22nd February, and he was requested by Mr. Ozanne on the 25th January to support Khimji's bid. Thus on 16th February Mr. Crawford must have known that Khimji was interested in a matter which, from Mr. Crawford's letter to the Collector of Khandesh, (written some time before the 7th March), was clearly before Mr. Crawford officially, and in which Mr. Crawford had undertaken personal negotiations. It is not proved that Mr. Crawford knew at the time of the purchase of the mare, but he seems to have been acquainted with the details of the other sales and with the fact that it was a mare and not a horse which Khimji bought. The transaction was, like all in connection with these horses, a purely commercial one, as Mr. Crawford had borrowed money, made a speculative bargain, and reaped the profits thereof. By such a course he seems to have transgressed his covenant, the transactions being one with a native in official treaty with him and the other with a native of rank resident within his Division and a president of a municipality therein. It is not certain whether the other transactions were or were not with natives, but the purchasers all sent their money to Mr Crawford.

22. It would be wrong to attach very great importance to the transactions just described. They did not necessarily imply dishonesty or corruption. Their seriousness consists in the evidence they afford that Mr. Crawford was ready on occasion to engage in dealings that were inconsistent with a nice appreciation of the position he occupied and with the commands of Government. The low moral sensibility thus evinced cannot be lost sight of in weighing his authority and his declarations against the positive evidence by which the charges against him are supported.

23. The Commissioners observe on what they call the "unfortunate mode of launching the case" against Mr. Crawford by a suggestion that Hanmantrao was his "general agent for the purpose of obtaining bribes." "The general case so put rests," they say, "upon the allegation that Mr. Crawford in fact authorised Hanmantrao as his agent to obtain bribes for him whenever he could get them: no narrower proposition would support the case. We find it difficult to suppose that such an allegation could be established by any proof which did not include the proof of specific instances of bribes paid to Hanmantrao and of Mr. Crawford's complicity. But the proof of the specific instances would render any inquiry into the wider case unnecessary." This way of regarding the matter has governed, and as it seems in some degree distorted, the inquiry. We know that for purposes of definition and of pleading, especially in the sphere of criminal law, terms have to be used in a precise and uniform sense, and the consideration of facts is in a measure excluded except in so far as the facts square with the terms. But we know also that in actual life negligence shades off into connivance and connivance into active complicity by insensible degrees. We know too that dulness of moral sensibility deepens by inappreciable gradations into indifference to crime. The evidence in this case, even if we set aside that part of it which goes to directly implicate Mr. Crawford in the reception of bribes, proves, if any credit can be given to the witnesses, that Hanmantrao was continually employed in procuring money for Mr. Crawford on terms and by devices which were never scrutinized. He being about Mr. Crawford's house had access to it at will. He was employed, contrary to well known orders of Government, in official business. He was, according to the evidence of Chaubal, allowed to be present at the discussion of a Mamlatdar's grievances and claims. Money was demanded by him. Money paid to him was followed by favours which even if they could individually be otherwise accounted for may naturally be attributed to this cause as an efficient one and apparently producing uniform results. If money was paid for getting justice, that was no less corruption than if injustice had been purchased. If the circumstances were such that Mr. Crawford ought to have known, and must have known, that Hanmantrao would in all probability abuse the position he occupied by turning it into a source of illicit gain by means either of extortion or bribery for the use of an influence to which Mr. Crawford must in a measure submit, then the retention of this agent about his person, without other employment, unpaid, intimate, in the most confidential relations with an employer of notoriously loose habits and desperate pecuniary circumstances amounted to connivance at least at the malpractices which were morally certain to ensue. Let it be granted for the moment that Mr Crawford's having distinctly authorized Hanmantrao to act as his agent in taking bribes may admit of doubt. That he must have been conscious that money would probably be taken there can be no reasonable question, and in countenancing a system that might take the shape of either extortion by his creature or of voluntary bribery of him he was guilty of a great dereliction of duty—one which if not absolutely criminal must at least be held to disqualify him for the high and responsible office of Commissioner and even for a place in the Covenanted Civil Service.

24. The report of the Commission (p. 8) says:—"All who know anything of this country can understand that Hanmanarao was thus placed in a very dangerous position. One who is intimate with, and is supposed to have the ear of, any dispenser of patronage is naturally an object of attention on the part of candidates for appointments. If such a person be corruptly inclined, he has always a chance of making his position a means of obtaining money, and the danger was especially great in the case of a man who, like Hanmantrao, was Mr. Crawford's agent for raising money. We think it clear that what might have been feared happened in the present case. We think it is shown that that mixture of corruption with some degree of extortion, which in this country springs up so readily and spreads so rapidly, if the circumstances be favourable, was prevalent round Mr. Crawford. Nor do we see any reason to doubt that Hanmantrao took an active part in it." And again:—"So far as Hanmantrao is concerned, the responsibility of placing him in a position in which he could improperly obtain money rests upon Mr. Crawford." Hanmantrao was not only placed in this position, but Mr. Crawford himself directly tempted him to abuse it. The Commissioners say (p. 15): "The bearing of the evidence as to Mr. Crawford's pecuniary position, upon the charges of corruption, appears to us to be this. A man so embarrassed as he was is under a greater temptation to corruption than other men. On the other hand, we cannot but think that, in the mind of any man of Mr. Crawford's antecedents and holding the position he held, there must be a wide gulf between the most reckless borrowing and actual corruption." The gulf is no doubt wide, but it is often narrower in reality than in language. Let it be granted that Hamantrao was not in the strictest sense an agent employed by Mr. Crawford with a definite commission to procure bribes for him, yet if, in fact, he took money as the price of official favours, by which money both he and Mr. Crawford benefited, Mr. Crawford, with the knowledge that he had and the conduct he pursued, must be held responsible.

25. That Hanmantrao had, in fact, a perfectly understood, if not distinctly expressed, commission from Mr. Crawford to get money for him by way of loans from aspirants to official favour, is certain, unless the great mass of the evidence recorded in support of the charges is false. Such cases as Thakar's (Proc., p. 123) and Khasnavi's (Proc., p. 194) are but examples of what is to be gathered with almost equal explicitness from the statements of almost all the witnesses, that Mr. Crawford habitually indicated or recognized Hanmantrao as his confidential agent in these irregular transactions. Viewing each of the cases separately in which these statements were made, it may possibly be said that the charge is not proved beyond reasonable doubt; but supposing the issue had been simply that of whether Hanmantrao was Mr. Crawford's recognized agent or not, what answer but an affirmative one would be possible on the testimony of so many witnesses, independent of each other, all pointing the same way? That all should concur in thus pointing to Hanmantrao can be ascribed only to the general truth of their statements or to a general and causeless conspiracy.

(*To be continued.*)

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(a) *Extract from Appendix E to the original Indian Penal Code.*

"The person who complies with a demand, however signified, on the part of the public servant, cannot be considered as guilty of instigating that public servant to receive a bribe. We do not propose that such a person shall be liable to any punishment, and as this omission may possibly appear censurable to many persons, we are desirous to explain our reasons.

"In all states of society the receiving of a bribe is a bad action, and may properly be made punishable. But whether the giving of a bribe ought or ought not to be punished, is a question which does not admit of a short and general answer. There are countries in which the giver of a bribe ought to be more severely punished than the receiver. There are countries, on the other hand, in which the giving of a bribe may be what it is not desirable to visit with any punishment. In a country situated like England, the giver of a bribe is generally far more deserving of punishment than the receiver. The giver is generally the tempter, the receiver is the tempted. The giver is generally rich, powerful, well-educated; the receiver, needy and ignorant. The giver is under no apprehension of suffering any injury if he refuses to give. It is not by fear, but by ambition, that he is generally induced to part with his money. Such a person is a proper subject of punishment. But there are countries where the case is widely different, where men give bribes to magistrates from exactly the same feeling which leads them to give their purses to robbers or to pay a ransom to pirates; where men give bribes because no man can without a bribe obtain common justice. In such countries we think that the giving of bribes is not a proper subject of punishment. It would be as absurd in such a state of society to reproach the giver of a bribe with corrupting the virtue of public servants, as it would be to say that the traveller who delivers his money when a pistol is held to his breast corrupts the virtue of the highwayman.

"We would by no means be understood to say that India under the British Government is in a state answering to this last description. Still we fear it is undeniable that corruption does prevail to a great extent among the lower classes of public functionaries, that the power which those functionaries posses renders them formidable to the body of the people, that in the great majority of cases the receiver of the bribe is really the tempter, and that the giver of the bribe is really acting in self-defence.

"Under these circumstances, we are strongly of opinion that it would be unjust and cruel to punish the giving of a bribe in any case in which it could not be proved that the giver had really by his instigations corrupted the virtue of a public servant who, unless temptation had been put in his way, would have acted uprightly."

THE FRENCH PORTS.

A CONSIDERABLE stir has been caused among the shipping and mercantile community at Dunkirk, which is likely to extend to other French seaports, owing to a recent announcement made in the *Shipping Gazette* by the United Association of Marine Insurance. The board, taking into consideration the increase of casualties to vessels bound for Dunkirk standing off that place and the difficult access the port affords for large ships, has decided on raising the rates of insurance on and after July 1. The measure will tend to prohibit vessels bound to Europe from proceeding to discharge at Dunkirk, under the "Continental Option" clause, unless a higher premium be paid. The matter is engaging the serious attention of the Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce, which body is very anxious, after incurring so much liability in obtaining loans, to carry out the harbour extension, lest its revenues should become abruptly curtailed. Similar restrictions will apply to Calais, where a sum of no less than £2,25),000 has been spent to improve the harbour. Notwithstanding the enormous outlay, the insurance association is not convinced that, after all the dredging has been carried out, the work will suffice even for the requirements of even the light-draught cross-Channel steamers, to say nothing of seagoing ships. At the present moment there are not dredgers enough at Calais to keep the access channel free from the encroachments of the sand about the entrance. Great inconvenience continues through the bar at the mouth. Last week on two occasions passengers suffered the vexation of an hour's delay through the mail boats not being able to cross the bar. The third port included in the "boycott by the league" is Rouen. In this case the resolve is due to the risks of navigation on the Seine between Rouen and Havre. The new rule will seriously affect merchant shipping with France, and curtail the returns from tonnage dues that have hitherto permitted the national enterprise for harbour improvement to continue. The diverted traffic will either be carried to Antwerp or be shared by Boulogne, Dieppe, and Havre, all of which ports admit safe access to the largest merchantmen.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

THE return moved for last Session by Mr. Gladstone as to the operations of the Divorce Court since its foundation is now issued. From this it appears that in the 30 years 1858-1887 the Court had to deal altogether with 13,345 petitions, 2,784 of them being for judicial separation and 10,561 for divorce or dissolution of marriage. Of the petitions for judicial separation the vast majority were presented by injured wives; less than 200 by husbands. As many as 3,892—out of those 13,345 petitions—did not come on for hearing. Of the cases actually tried, 1,320 were for judicial separation and 985 were successful, 335 unsuccessful. For divorce or dissolution of marriage there were 8,133 cases tried, in 7,328 successfully, and 812 cases were dismissed. The table shows that the work of the Court shows a tendency to increase from year to year. To take the suits tried for divorce alone, the average is 271 a year. But during the first few years the numbers did not nearly reach this estimate. In the first year, when there may be supposed to have been some arrears to make up, there were 200, and this number was not reached again till 1868, when it reached exactly the same figure. The numbers have since then slowly but surely increased. In 1878 there were 403, and 450 in 1887. In every year except 1879 it will be found that suits for divorce are more frequently instituted by husbands than by wives. To take 1887 as an example, 220 suits were tried at the instance of the husband, and 41 of them were dismissed; while 170 wives sought relief, 19 unsuccessfully. It must be added that the proportion of wives unsuccessful is much smaller than that of husbands. The Queen's Proctor has intervened in 294 cases, and in 236 caused the reversal of the decree already pronounced.

A SOCIAL TRAGEDY.

THE death in an advanced age of Dr. C. J. B. Williams, formerly our first authority on heart and lung disease, recalls a social tragedy. Twenty years ago Lord St. Maur, the brilliant and erratic heir of the late Duke of Somerset, lay dying at his father's house in Dover-street. His complaint was rather mysterious in its origin and nature, its most salient feature being an urgent difficulty of breathing. Dr. Williams was summoned in consultation with an eminent surgeon, and they agreed to try the operation of tracheotomy as a last chance of saving the patient from suffocation. The case was pathologically an interesting one, and the doctors discussed it with the unimpassioned frankness of scientific men investigating obscure and instructive phenomena. In their conversation they paid no heed to a homely-looking elderly woman in a shabby dressing-gown, who was busy with some appliances for the patient's comfort, and whom they took for the nurse. Presently Dr. Williams let fall some expression implying that though it was just as well to try the operation, it could hardly be successful as the obstruction to the breathing was apparently lower down than the windpipe. Suddenly the supposed nurse burst out into a wild exclamation of horror and despair, and disclosed herself as the patient's mother, the brilliant and famous Duchess of Somerset, born Sheridan, and in her young days celebrated all over Europe as the Queen of Beauty. The remainder of the scene was of the most painful description. The operation was performed, the patient died, and his distracted mother published a frantic pamphlet, written with great literary force, and accusing the doctors of having deliberately and wilfully subjected her son to unknown torments when they were well aware that his life could not be saved or even prolonged. In defence of his professional reputation Dr. Williams brought an action for libel, which was met by a formal retractation and apology made in court on behalf of the Duke and Duchess. The death of Dr. Williams removes the last actor in this distressing drama. It ought perhaps to be recorded that all the leading practitioners in London at the time signed a declaration that Dr. Williams's treatment of the case had been in strict accordance with the teachings of medical science.

A WEST-END PICTURE OF ORIENTAL LIFE.

"AN Eastern Dream" is the title of a bazaar which was opened the afternoon the mail left in the Indian Music Room at 27, Grosvenor-square, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. The proceeds are to be devoted to the restoration fund of the parish church buildings of St. Mary's, St. George's-in-the-East. A sum of £2,000 is needed, towards which the Earl of Aberdeen has promised £100, and the Dowager Countess £50, while other subscriptions amount to £100. Concerts and entertainments were given hourly in the new Louis Quinze drawing-room, under the direction of Mr. Alfred J. Caldicott, assisted by Miss Jessie Bond, Miss Marie Douglas, Miss Alice Gomes, Mr. Alfred Cammeyer, Mr. Louis d'Egville, Mr. Miles, Mr. Sydney Berkley, and other notable artists. The approach to the Indian room is by means of a bridge which has been built to connect the two houses. The corridor, hung with Oriental draperies of gold and terra-cotta, presents a very beautiful appearance. The floor is tesselated in black and white, and the windows are filled in with leaded glass in designs copied from the tomb of Jusuff Mooltan. The panellings, like those in the music room, and the mantels and cornices in the latter, are in teakwood, modelled from the woodwork in the town hall, Bulandshahr. The stalls are decorated with draperies in pale terra-cotta and gold, and with Oriental striped muslins. Many well-known ladies preside at the various marts. Mrs. Gladstone vends glassware; Lady Fanny Marjoribanks Oriental goods, Indian muslin, and embroidery; Lady Helen Blackwood had a stall of books and stationery; Lady Aberdeen one of photographs, framed and glazed, while some excellent pictures of Her Majesty, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Henry Irving were "hung on the line." Lady Tavistock dealt in silver ware and in porcelain, Lady Heathcote Amory and Lady Edward Cavendish in pictures, Lady Balfour of Burleigh and Lady Harriet Lindsay in basket work, walking sticks, fishing rods, and dog collars, and the Dowager Lady Aberdeen in dolls and fancy work. Lord Haddo, in Turkish garb, disposed of programmes, and his sister Lady Marjorie sold sweets and cigarettes. All kinds of Eastern refreshments were provided, including dinner, cooked in Lord Aberdeen's kitchens. In the Indian-room the scene depicts the audience hall of the Great Haroun al Raschid, in his palace, which is decorated according to the description in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment." In the words of the managers, the "hall looks out on a beautiful garden, beyond which are seen palms and minarets glowing in the setting sun." Here Haroun (Mr. R. Courtney), attended by his grand vizier and courtiers, hold courts at intervals, and commanded the giving of entertainments. No pains were spared to realise the idea of "An Eastern Dream."

THE LAND OF GOLD.

IN order to obtain some exact and trustworthy information as to the Transvaal and its resources, especially its auriferous wealth, a representative had an interview this week in the City with Mr. Henderson, the South African director of the Oceana Transvaal Land Company, who has an intimate acquaintance with the Boer Republic, and a profound faith in its future. He is at present in London in connection with the business of the company—the £5 shares of which

SPORTING NOTES.

If we may judge from the first week's doings of the flat-racing season, writes a sporting correspondent of the *Echo*, we have both exciting and interesting times before us. We have nothing to complain of the sport that we saw either at Lincoln or Liverpool, and the general body of backers have come fairly well out of their investments. Both Wise Man and Frigate are popular horses, more, particularly the latter, and both were well befriended by people besides those connected with the respective stables. It is rather curious that Acme and Why Not, about whom some unsatisfactory business occurred in connection with their respective races, should have finished second both at Lincoln and Liverpool. It really looks as if plain, strightforward dealing was the best business after all.

Sherrard, Acme's trainer, is said to be of opinion that the two days' stoppage in his work cost him the race. Still, it appears more than ever certain, now we have seen how the horse ran in the Liverpool Spring Cup on the Saturday, that the previous Wednesday's gallop did Acme a considerable amount of good. Lord Lurgan's horse has not been well managed; indeed, his name will not be well thought of by backers when he has left these shores. It is an extraordinary piece of business that his owner should have backed him after it had been so freely spread about that he had been beaten in his trial so easily by Gallinule. The form of Acme proves that Mr. Abington's colt should have won. A gentleman who owned one of the trial horses declares that, but for Gallinule breaking a blood-vessel, the race was an absolute certainty.

Mr. Abington certainly behaved very straightforwardly, observes the *Baron*, in allowing the public a run for their money with Gallinule. I sincerely hope that now the horse is beaten, solely through an accident, his owner did not have much money on. Even up to the time when the odds were only 7 to 1, Mr. Abington did not have a penny on. Many owners I can mention—some of them with handles to their names—would have acted very differently. Notwithstanding the ill-luck experienced with Gallinule, Mr. Abington has no need to grumble, as he has commenced the season well. Indeed, with the change of trainers from Gurry to Morton, the fickle jade has smiled on Mr. Abington. It must not be forgotten, though, that during the earlier part of last year, when the horses were in Gurry's hands, illness attacked the stable, and nearly all were more or less prostrated, and only began to recover as the season drew to a close.

An old sporting correspondent writes:—I am not so sure that the success of Frigate was not the most popular victory in the Grand National that I ever remember. The cheering was long and loud, and the old mare is a great favourite. Her victory has proved the correctness of the surmise, that she would have won last year but for being so much interfered with by Uana. It was the sixth time that Mr. Maher's mare had attempted Grand National honours, and at last she has done the trick. Three times she has been second, and no animal will be more remembered than Frigate when in years to come we discuss Grand National history.

Whilst the horses were being walked about the paddock just before the time set down for the Grand National yesterday, Dog Rose reared up and struck Frigate, who immediately bolted. His attendant, however, struck gamely to the old mare, and, after scattering the crowd and knocking down a lady (who, happily, was not injured), Frigate was pulled up. Until saddled for the race the mare was thoroughly unnerved, and trembled like an aspen leaf.

Acme proved what a real good horse he is in the Liverpool Spring Cup. Although he was conceding Indian Prince no less than 38lb., which is no less than 18lb. more than weight-for-age, Acme won in a canter, and this performance puts the seal on his fame as a first-class animal. It is rather a pity that he should leave England, and he may not do so yet, as he has several engagements later on which cannot help falling to his lot if he should continue well. Indian Prince is a nice colt, and he will win a nice handicap yet. Perhaps we may yet see him well backed for the City and Suburban. Mr. Abington, though, has Pioneer in this race and if this horse is as good as is thought by some people, he is simply turned loose.

Soon after the decision of the Grand National, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales expressed a desire to be introduced to Mr. T. Beasley, the pilot of Frigate, and having congratulated the accomplished Irish amateur on his victory and complimented him on his riding, the Heir-Apparent asked him to ride Hettie in the International Handicap Steeplechase at Leopardstown. Mr. Beasley was, however, obliged to decline the honour, inasmuch as there will be two runners for that race from Eyrefield Lodge, one of which he will have to ride. Arrangements, however, were made that Mr. H. Beasley, who rode Battle Royal in the Grand National, will don the Royal colours on a future day.

Victor II., the sire of Admiral Benbow, the winner of the Fawsley Park Welter at Northampton yesterday, is a charming little fellow, and more's the pity he should not be admitted to the archives of "Weatherby," his exclusion being due to a supposed stain or a missing link in the pedigree of Honour, who, though herself on a small scale, was very smart over Irish banks in the "sixties."

Some foals whose parents are distinguished in racing history, have arrived recently in England. At Marden-park, Mr. Hume Webster's Cherry Ripe, by Stirling, has a colt by St. Honorat (one of the most promising young sires now at the stud) and goes to him again.

The Duke of Westminster's mare by Hermit out of Lady Blanche has a colt by Bend Or, and goes to Isonomy, to whom have also arrived Lord Alington's Anthem (with colt by Barcaldine); Mr. Rose's Orphan Agnes, with filly by Hampton; Sir Tatton Syke's Blue Rock, by Hermit, with colt by St. Simon; and Lord Poulett's mare by Hermit out of La Favorita, with filly by Paradox. Isonomy seems now to be all the rage with owners of Hermit mares.

The South Americans appear determined to get the best thoroughbreds money will buy. They have recently offered Baron de Soubeyran £1,000 for Saint Gall (who ran third in the Grand Prix) for Buenos Ayres. Baron Soubeyran will not take less than £1,000. Saint Gall was considered a certain starter in the Prix du Cadran when the mail left.

Lord Randolph Churchill, says *Truth*, must deplore that exuberant confidence in his yearlings which led him to make a match with Mr. Leopold Rothschild, £300 each, £800 forfeit, for next week, and I suppose he will conclude to pay, as both Lactantius and Wayland are said to be very smart.

Ulva, the winner of the Ascot Plate at Northampton, is a chestnut filly by Master Kildare out of Staffa, and was hired at Melton Constable. She is a lengthy but rather small filly, with three white stockings, and, no doubt, owed her success to her ripeness. Of those behind Ulva, most good will come from Galivanter, a well-grown bay colt with black points, and showing plenty of racing-like scope, by Galliard from Venture, by Speculum.

A report has been current that the Wood and Durham case has been compromised. This, though, is not quite the exact fact. Charles Wood has simply withdrawn from the case, Lord Durham consenting to a *stet processus* being entered, which is a very different thing. It must be distinctly understood that his lordship has not withdrawn a single charge that he made against this ex-jockey in the famous Gimcrack Club speech in 1887. Lord Durham has, however, agreed to pay his own costs, to save further trouble. To call this arrangement a "compromise" is, consequently, absurd, though, doubtless, Wood's friends would like the general public to believe that such was really the case.

There is talk of another yacht race for the American Cup this season. Lord Dunraven has challenged with the *Valkyrie*, and it has been accepted by the Yankees. It is not thought the race will cause great interest, as the English boat is not a smart craft, and she will be very badly beaten if they race such a yacht as the *Volunteer* against her. It is thought that the Americans will build a new boat to represent them, as there are only four vessels in the United States in about the same class as the *Valkyrie*, which are worthy of the name of racers, and these are of indifferent class. If the New Yorkers rely on one of these, Lord Dunravan has just the chance of winning.

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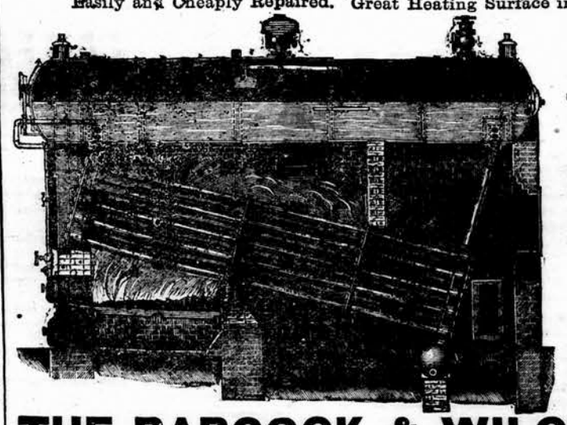

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

NOTICE.
It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.
THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE
and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.
No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.
(Regd.)
SIXPENNY TABLETS.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE Cocoa GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.
PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

BEETHAM'S
-GLYCERINE-AND-
CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous fruit Salt!
Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 297.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1886. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Assistic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.
Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil!
PERFECT
MÖLLER'S
REGISTERED
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
Is the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India
and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.
Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."
FOR THE LIVER.—SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" Essence of DANDELION COFFEE is made from English grown Dandelion (Taraxacum) Root and the finest Coffee only, roasted, ground, and distilled by their own patent process. It is highly spoken of by the medical press and hundreds of the profession, as a most useful beverage for the billious and dyspeptic. Thos. Symington & Co. are also makers of the celebrated "Edinburgh" Coffee Essences, Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, &c.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND-GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.
"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.
"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.
"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains, and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel) Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 2s.

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng
Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE,
is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.
"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours.
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & C°, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

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TREACHER & Co. beg to draw attention to their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Cameras, Lenses, Stands, Shutters, Developing Dishes, Light, tight and other Boxes, Chemicals, Printing Papers, Printing Frames, Card-mounts, Lanterns, Scales and Weights, Dark Tents, Bottles and Measures, and every requirement for Wet and Dry Plates in the Studio and Field (free on application).

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CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
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(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
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MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.
DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 Cr PORTLAND St LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
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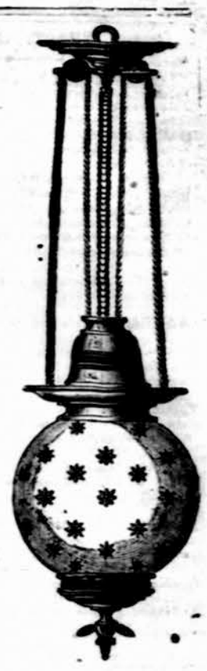
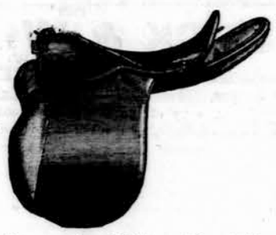
LAMPS, LANTERNS.
STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**
Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.



SADDLES FOR  **DISTRICT USE.**

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

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By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
ESTABLISHED 1752.
SUPPLY
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS
Latest Fashion at First Cost
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes & Cashmeres,
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard-Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains, during the Cold Weather Season.
Darlington Pure Wool Serges
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand SUN, RAIN and SALT WATER, in Light-weighted Yarns for LADIES' YACHTING COSTUMES, LADIES' TRAVELLING DRESSES, GENTLEMEN'S BOATING AND TENNIS SUITS. Stouter Yarns for BOYS' AND GIRL'S ROUGH WEAR.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT, no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS have many Thousands of Customers in all parts of the World, who enjoy to the full the advantages of buying the best goods at first hand.—The immense choice of Patterns.—The certainty that the Goods are really New and of the Latest Fashion.—Superb Quality.—Guaranteed Durability, and the saving of all but the small profit charged by the Manufacturer.
Ladies have only to see the Patterns of HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS Exquisite Specialties to be convinced of their thorough value.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1000 hands.
Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, The Mills, Darlington.
The Illustrated Catalogue of Sixty Pages issued by Messrs. Henry Pease & Co.'s Successors, may be obtained Post Free from the office of this paper.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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